

Fanua Scientiarum:
O R, ~~Geography~~
A COMPENDIOUS
INTRODUCTION
TO

Geography, } History,
Chronology, }
Government, } Philosophy,

And all Genteel sorts of
LITERATURE

By CHARLES BLOUNT Gent.

—— *Brevis esse Laboro.*

Printed by *Nath. Thompson* at the En-
trance into the *Old-Spring-Garden*
near *Charing-Cross*, MDCLXXXIV.

To His GRACE,
Charles Lenox,

Duke of
RICHMOND,
Earl of
MARCH,
Baron of
SHEDRINGTON,
Master of the Horse
TO HIS MOST
Sacred Majesty,
And Knight of the most
Noble Order of the GARTER.

This Piece is most humbly Dedicated
by the Author,

CHARLES BLOUNT,

TO HIS GRACE
 THE PRINCE OF BASSA

ERRATA.

Page 2. line 5. read *Coryca*, p. 2. l. 9. r. *Stephanus*, p. 31. l. 16. after *Luxury* put *the*, p. 32. l. 3. r. *Astyages*, p. 40. l. 16. r. *Antoninus*, p. 42. l. 16. r. *Constantinus*, p. 43. l. 5. r. *Heruli*, p. 45. l. 16. r. *Lygdanus*, p. 61. l. 21. r. *Antoninus Pius*, p. 61. l. 22. r. *Aurelius Antoninus*, p. 62. l. 19. r. *Scythia*, p. 63. l. 4. after *whom* r. *he*, p. 64. l. 6. r. *Antoninus*, p. 66. l. 11. after *rather* r. *a*, p. 70. l. 17. r. *Armenia*, p. 75. l. 8. for *Vices* r. *Virtues*, p. 77. l. 9. r. *passages*, p. 79. l. 20 for *it* r. *them*, p. 80. l. 6. for *Porsona* r. *Porfenna*, p. 80. l. 22. r. *agreeably*, p. 95. l. 15. after *attribute* r. *to*, p. 103. l. 6. r. *Seneca's*, p. 104. l. 6. r. *of the Cimbri*, p. 105. l. 2. r. *Pieces*, p. 108. l. 2. r. *Antoninus*, p. 108. l. 14. for *one of* r. *one and*, p. 112. l. 7. r. *Eclipses*, p. 117. l. 18. r. *What Tylor*, p. 126. l. 13. r. *Petronius*, p. 135. l. 19. r. *quasi*; in the great sheet *Sasar* for *Cesar*. For these and what other faults occur; the Author entreats the Generous Reader to impute them to his remote Abode from the Press.

BOOKS Printed and Sold by
 Nathaniel Thompson at the
 Entrance into the Old-Spring-
 Garden near Charing-Cross.

A Narrative of the *Phanatical Plot*, setting forth the Treasonable and Wicked Designs which they have been carrying on against King & Government ever since the last *Westminster* Parliament. With an Account of the Treacherous Contrivances against several Worthy Persons, and the Measures which they used to take off the Kings-Evidence by *Subornation*. To which is added, A Relation of the Evil Practices of *John Rowse* (who was lately Executed at *Tyburn*,) *William Lewis*, (who stands Convicted,) and others. By *John Zeal Gent.* Price 1 s.

A

A Catalogue of Books.

A Vindication of the Lord *Russel's* Speech and Innocence; In a Dialogue betwixt *Whig* and *Tory*: Being the same that was Promised to the *Observer* in a *Penny-Post-Letter*. Price 4 d.

Stafford's Memoirs: Or, a Brief and Impartial Account of the Birth and Quality, Imprisonment, Tryal and Principles, Declaration, Comportment, Devotion; Last Speech and Final End of *WILLIAM* late Lord Viscount *STAFFORD*, Beheaded on *Tower-hill* Wednesday the 29th. of December 1689. Whereunto is annexed a short Appendix concerning some Passages in *Stephen Colledges* Tryal at *Oxford*. Price Bound 1 s. 6 d.

The Lawyer Out-law'd; Or a Brief Answer to Mr. *Hunt's* Defence of the *Charter*. With some Useful Remarks on the Commons Proceedings in the last Parliament at *Westminster*, In a Letter to Friend. Price 6 d.

Oates's Manifesto; or the Complaint of *TITUS OATES* against the Doctor of

A Catalogue of Books.

of *Salamanca*: And the same DOCTOR against *TITUS OATES*; Compriz'd in a Dialogue between the said Parties, on occasion of some Inconsistent Evidence given about the Horrid and Damnable *POPISH PLOT*. Price 6 d.

A LETTER to Mr. *Elkana Settle*, occasioned upon his Famous Recanting and *Plot-Ridiculing* Narrative. Price 4 d.

Some Brief Remarks on the Debates of the *House of Commons* in the last Parliament at *Oxford*, &c. Price 6 d.

The *Badger* in the *Fox-Trap*, or a Satyr upon Satyr; An Excellent new Satyr. price 6 d.

The Arraignment of *Co-Ordinate-Power*; wherein all Arbitrary-proceedings are laid open to all Honest Abhorers and Addressers: with a Touch at the *London Petition* and *Charter*, &c. very useful for all Lawyers and Gentlemen. Price 1 s.

An

A Catalogue of Books.

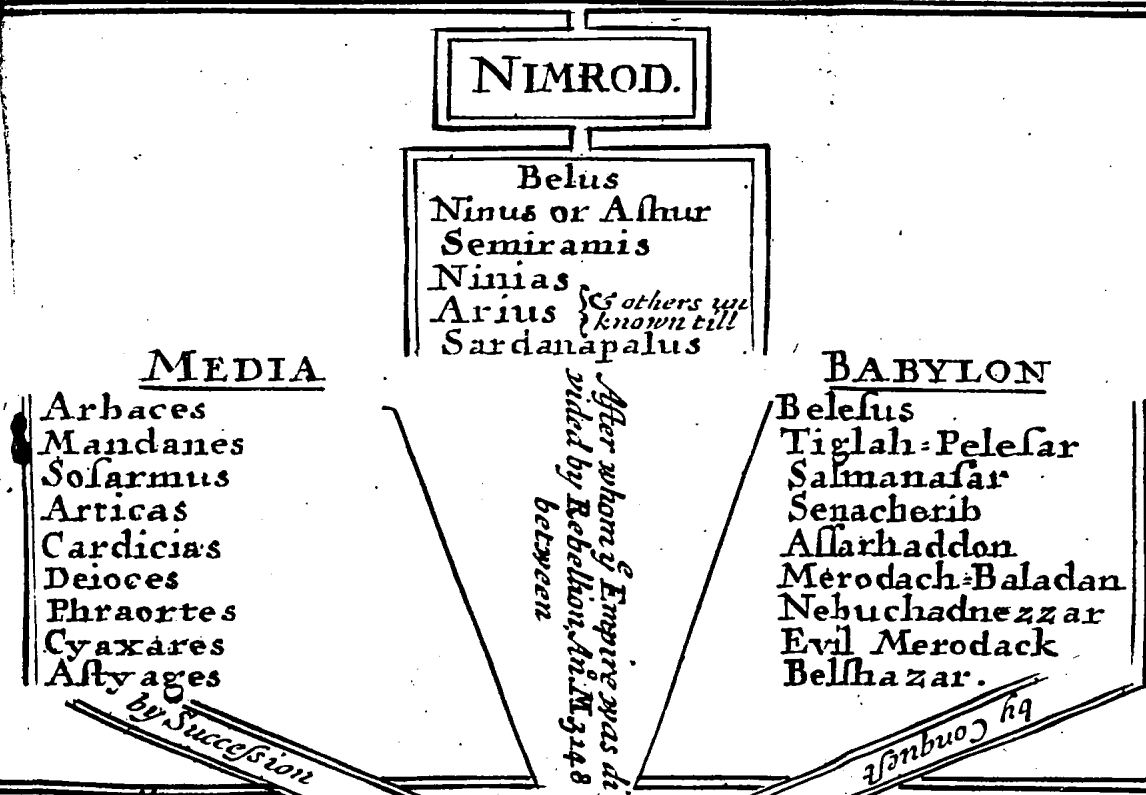
An Answer to a Scandalous Pamphlet,
Entituled, *A Character of a Popish Suc-
cessor, and what England may expect
from such a One.* Price 6 d.

The GENEALOGIES of the High-
born Prince and Princess, GEORGE and
ANNE, of Denmark, &c. Shewing the
Lineal Descent of these two Noble and
Illustrious Families: with Their Matches,
Issue, Times of Death, Place of Sepulcher,
Impresses, Devices, &c. From the Year
of Grace M. to this present Year 1683.
Extracted from the most Authentick
Testimonies of the best Historians and An-
tiquaries of Their times. Price bound 1 s.

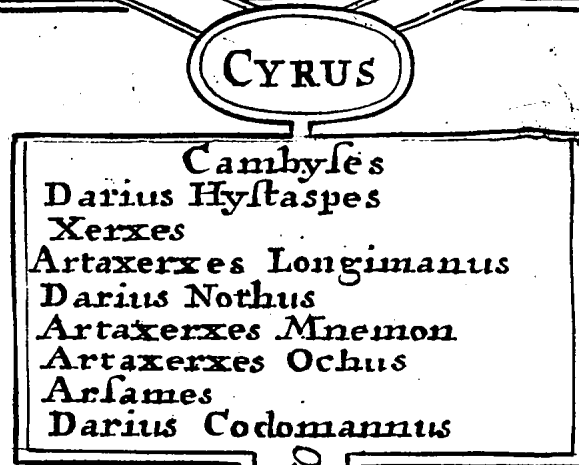
Anima Mundi: Or, An Historical
Narration of the Opinions of the An-
cients concerning Man's Soul after
this Life, according to Un-enlightned
Nature.

Great is *Diana of the Ephesians*: Or,
the Original of Idolatry: Together with
the Politick Institution of the Gentiles
Sacrifices. Both Bound together, price
1 s. 6 d. Both written by C. Blount
Gent.

Kings of The first ASSYRIAN or BABYLONISH MONARCHY, (which began An^o M. 1788 & lasted 1646 yeares) were



Kings of the second or PERSIAN MONARCHY, (which began An^o M. 3434 and lasted 228 yeares) were



Artaxerxes Mnemon
Artaxerxes Ochus
Arsames
Darius Codomannus

Overcome by

The first King of the third GRECIAN or MACEDONIAN MONARCHY (w^{ch} began An^o M. 3642 & lasted 300 yeares) were

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

Who dying without sons after him the Empire was divided into these four parts.

MACEDON

Aridæus Brother of Alex: M.
Alexander
Philipus
Antipater
Demetrius Poliorcetes
Pyrrhus King of Epirus
Lysimachus
Ptolomæus Ceraunus
Meleager
Antipater the 2^d
Sosthenes
Antigonius Gonatus
Demetrius the 2^d
Antigonius Dofon
Phillipus the 2^d
Perseus who being Over-
come By Paulys Emilius y^e
Roman Consul, Macedon was
therby reduced into a Province

ASIA MINOR

1. Antigonius Phil: of
Macadon: Bastard
2. Demetrius Poliorcetes
Who being expell'd by his
Son in Law Seleucus Nica-
nor, Asia was thereupon
Anext to Syria, and by con-
sequence fell, Joyntly with
Syria under y^e Dominion
of

SYRIA

1 Seleucus Nicanor
2 Antiochus Soter
3 Antiochus Theos
4 Seleuchus Callinachus
5 Seleuchus Ceraunus
6 Antiochus Magnus
7 Seleucus Philopater
8 Antiochus Epiphanes
9 Antiochus Eupater
10 Demetrius Soter
11 Alexander Bala
12 Demetrius Nicanor
13 Antiochus Enthaus
14 Tryphon
15 Antiochus Sidetes
16 Demetrius Nicanor, redux
17 Alexander Zebenna
18 Antiochus Grypus
19 Tygranes who being subdued
by Pompey, Syria after that
became a Province.

EGYPT (Bastard)

1 Ptolomeus lagus Phil: of Mace
2 Ptolom: Philadelphus
3 Ptolom: Evargetes
4 Ptol: Philopater
5 Ptol: Epiphanes
6 Ptol: Philometor
7 Ptol: Physcon
8 Ptolom: Lamyrus
9 Ptolom: Alexander
10 Ptol: Lamyrus redux
11 Ptol: Auletes
12 Ptolom Dionisius
13 Cleopatra (Daughter of
Ptolom: Auletes) who was
not only y^e Beloved Mistress
of Julius Sæsar, but also of
Mark Anthony, whose Over-
throw at Actium made her
in despair, throw away her
Life by y^e Biting of an Asp
& by her Death Egypt was
also reduced into a Province

Under the

Under the

Under the

by Pompey, Syria after that
became a Province.

Life by y^e Dying of antioch
& by her Death Egypt was
also reduced into a Province

Under the

Under the

Under the

ROMANS:

Who An^o M: 3924 began

first Period of y^e fourth MONARCHY, or ROMAN EMPIRE (w^{ch} reach'd to Constantine y^e Great, & lasted 355 yeares) under

I. JULIUS CÆSAR

- | | |
|----|-----------------------|
| 2 | Augustus |
| 3 | Tiberius |
| 4 | Caligula |
| 5 | Claudius |
| 6 | Nero |
| 7 | Galba |
| 8 | Otho |
| 9 | Vitellius |
| 10 | Flavius Vespasian |
| 11 | Tytus Vespasian |
| 12 | Domitian |
| 13 | Nerva |
| 14 | Trajanus |
| 15 | Adrianus |
| 16 | Antoninus Pius |
| 17 | Antoninus Phylosophus |

- | | |
|----|-----------------------|
| 18 | Commodus |
| 19 | Pertinax |
| 20 | Didius Julianus |
| 21 | Septimius Severus |
| 22 | Carracalla |
| 23 | Macrinus |
| 24 | Heliogabalus |
| 25 | Alexand: Severus |
| 26 | Maximinus Thrax |
| 27 | Balbinus, & Puppianus |
| 28 | Gordianus |
| 29 | Phillippus Arabs |
| 30 | Decius |
| 31 | Tribonianus Gallus |
| 32 | Valerian |

- | | |
|----|---|
| 33 | Galienus |
| 34 | Claudius Secundus |
| 35 | Aurelianus |
| 36 | Tacitus |
| 37 | Probus |
| 38 | Carus |
| 39 | Dyoclesian and |
| 40 | Constantius Chlorus, |
| | The Father of Constantine the |
| | Great, who Removing y ^e Seat |
| | of y ^e Empire from Rome to |
| | Byzantium in Greece, did |
| | there after his own Name ~ |
| | Erect Constantinople, where |
| | (as Historians reckon) began |
| | (A. Ch. 306) y ^e Empire of the East. |

LIB. I.

OF

GEOGRAPHY.

Qu.  *What is Geography?*

Ans. It is the description of the Globe of the Earth; and differs from

Topography, (which is the description of particular places) as the whole differs from a part.

Qu. *Into how many parts is the Earth divided?*

Ans. Into four;

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America both North and South.

B

Qu.

Qu. Which are the chief Countreys of Europe?

Ans. Europe may be divided into these three parts :

I. on the Continent,
Scandinavia, which comprehends
Sweden, *Denmark*, and *Norway* ;
Muscovy, *Poland*,
or *Russia*, *Spain*,
France, *Italy*, and
Germany, part of *Turkey*.

II. The *British-Isles* ; as,
England, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

III. Isles on the Mediterranean ; as,
Sardinia, *Corcia*,
Candia, *Majorca*, and
Sicily, *Minorca*.

Qu. Which are the chief Countreys of Asia ?

Ans. Asia may be divided also into three parts ; as,

I. On the Continent,
part of *Turkey*, *India*, or *Moguls Countrey*,
Georgia, *China*, and
Arabia, *Tartaria*. II.
Persia,

II. Isles on the Ocean ; as,
Maldivies, *Molucques*,
Ceylan, *Philippines*, and
Sunda, *Japan*.

III. Isles on the Mediterranean ; as,
Cyprus, *Scio*, and
Rhodes, *Metelin*.

Qu. Which are the chief Countreys of Africa ?

Ans. Africa in like manner may be divided into three parts ; as,

I. On the Continent,
Barbary, *Nubia*,
Egypt, *Abissinea*, or *Æthiopia*,
Biledulgerid, *Zanguebar*,
Zaara, *Congo*,
Country of *Negroes*, *Monomotapa*,
Guiney, *Caffares*.

II. Isles on the Ocean ; as,
Madera, *St. Helena*,
Canaries, *Madagascar*, or
Cape Verde, *St. Lawrence*,
St. Thomas, and *Zocotora*.

III. an Isle on the Mediterranean-Sea, called *Malta*. B 2 Qu.

Qu. Which are the chief Countreys of America?

Ans. Which America do you mean? for it is usually divided into North and South.

Qu. Which then are the chief parts of the Northern America?

Ans. The Northern America may likewise be divided into three parts; as,

I. On the Continent,	
the Arctickland,	Pennsylvania,
New north Wales	Mary-Land,
New south Wales	Virginia,
New Britain,	Carolina,
Canada,	Florida,
New France,	Mexico, or New
New Scotland,	Spain,
New England,	New Mexico,
New York,	Land of Jesso,
New Jersey, or	and Anian.

II. Isles on the North Sea; as, New-found-land, and the Antilles, which comprehend Jamaica, together with all the Lucaif and Caribbe-Isles.

III.

III. an Island in the South Sea, named California.

Qu. Which are the chief parts of the Southern America?

Ans. The Southern America (excepting one Island, called Magellanick) is all a Continent, having in it these several Countreys, viz.

the firm Land,	Magellan,
Peru,	Brasil, and
Amazones,	Paraguay.
Chili,	

Qu. What is a Continent?

Ans. A Continent is one great parcel of Land, wherein are many Countreys joyned together, without being seperated by the Sea.

Qu. What is an Island?

Ans. An Island is any part of Earth encompassed round with Water; as, Great Britain and Ireland.

Qu. Of what extent or circumference is the Earth judged to be?

Ans. Geographers divide the Globe into 360 parts or degrees;

B 3

So

Duina; and towards the other part of the World, is environ'd by the *Tartarian, Chinean, Indian, Persian,* and *Arabian Seas.*

Qu. *Of what scituation and extent is Africa?*

Ans. *Africa* is scituated under the *Torrid Zone*: being in length, from *Cape-Verde* to *Gaardafuy*, 4300 miles; and in breadth, from *Cape-Bon* to the *Cape of good-hope*, 4200 miles.

Qu. *How is Africa bounded?*

Ans. *Africa* is formed like a Triangle, and seperated from all parts of the World but *Asia* by four Seas: being limited, on the North, by the *Mediterranean*; on the East, by the *Red-Sea*, or *Arabian-Gulph*; on the South, by the *Æthiopian*; and on the West, by the *Atlantick-Ocean*.

Qu. *How is America bounded?*

Ans. *America* (the fourth and last known part of the World, which
Columbus

Columbus first discovered 190 years ago) is bounded on the East, by the *Atlantick* and *Vergivian Seas*, which part it from *Europe* and *Africa*; on the West, by *Mare Pacificum*, which divides it from *Asia*; on the South, by *Terra incognita*, seperated by the Streights of *Magellan*; and on the North, by parts as yet undiscovered: so as no extent thereof can certainly be given.

Qu. *Now, forasmuch as it concerns all Europeans to have a more particular knowledge of Europe, as well as of the chief Towns in other parts of the World, wherewith we trade: pray tell me first, how many Cities and Parishes there are in England, together with its extent, circumference and limits?*

Ans. In *England* there are twenty-five Cities, whereof *London, York, Bristol,* and *Norwich*, are the four chief. Also it is divided into fifty-two Shires or Counties, and those again into 9725 Parishes: being in
length,

length, from *Barwick* in the North, to the *Isle of Wight* in the South, 386 miles; and from *Dover* in the East, to the *Lands-end* in *Cornwal* in the West, about 279 miles; and 1300 miles in compass round about. Lastly, it is bounded on the South with *Normandy* and *France*, on the East with *Germany* and *Denmark*, on the West with *Ireland*, and on the North with *Scotland*.

Qu. Which are the chief Cities or Towns in France; and how is it divided?

Ans. France may be divided into three parts; 1. the Inland, containing these Provinces, (*viz.*) the *Isle of France*, *Champagne*, *Orleanois*, *Burgundy*, *Lyonnois*, and *Dauphine*. 2. on the Ocean, as are *Picardy*, *Normandy*, *Bretagne*, *Guienne*, and *Gascogne*. 3. and lastly, on the Mediterranean, *Languedock* and *Provence*. As for the chief Cities or Towns of France, they are these; *Paris*, *Rou-*
ven,

ven, *Lyons*, *Bourdeaux*, *Tholouse*, *Rochel*, *Aix*, *Grenoble*, *Diion*, *Metz*, *Amiens*, *Orleans*, *Marseilles* and *Nants*.

Qu. How is Italy divided; and which are its principal Cities and Towns?

Ans. Italy is likewise usually divided into three parts; 1. the Midland, which comprehends the State of the Church, and State of *Tuscany*. 2. *Lombardy*, which consists of *Venice*, *Milan*, *Genuoa*, *Parma*, *Modena*, *Mantua*, *Trente*, *Lucca*, and *Piedmont*. 3. and lastly, the Extremes of Italy; as, *Naples*, &c. which several parts are beautified with these most eminent Cities and Towns, *Rome*, *Venice*, *Milan*, *Naples*, *Turin*, *Genoa*, and *Florence*.

Qu. How is Spain divided; and which are its most eminent Cities or Towns?

Ans. Spain is divided into five parts; 1. the Inland, consisting of *Castile* and *Leon*. 2. the North-part, which

which contains *Galicia, Asturias, Biscay* and *Navarre*. 3. the East, comprehending *Arragon, Catalognia, and Valencia*. 4. in the South are, *Murcia, Granada, and Andalousia*. 5. and lastly, in the West are, *Alguares* and *Portugal*. The most eminent of the *Spanish* Cities are, *Madrid, Toledo, Burgos, Lisbon, Sevil, Granada, Valencia, Barcelona, Salamanca, Caragoza, Leon, and Cadiz*.

Qu. How is Germany divided; and which are its chief Towns?

Ans. Germany may be divided into three parts; the first belonging to the House of *Austria*, which contains *Austria, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tirol, Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, Lusatia, French-County*, and the Catholick Provinces called *Flanders*. 2. that part divided among the Princes of the Empire; as, the *Palatinate on the Rhine*, the *Ecclesiastick Electorates, Franconia, Hesse,*

Hesse, Westphalia, Bavaria, Sovabe, upper-Saxony, Brandenburg, Pomerania, and lower-Saxony. 3. and lastly, the *United Provinces*; as, *Holland, Zealand, Utretch, Guelderland, Zutphen, Overysse, Friesland, and Groningen*. As for the chief Cities and Towns belonging to these several parts of Germany, they are these, *Vienna, Prague, Cologne, Francfort, Hamburg, Nurembourg, Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent, Amsterdam, and the Hague*.

Qu. How is Poland usually divided; and which are its most eminent Towns?

Ans. It is divided into several Provinces, whereof the chief are, the great and lesser *Polands*, together with *Mozavia, Prussia, &c.* As for its Towns, the most eminent are, *Cracovia, Warsaw, and Dantzick*.

Qu. How is Turkey in Europe divided; and which are its chief Cities?

Ans.

Ans. Turkey in Europe may be divided into three parts; as 1. the North Provinces, which are, *Romania, Servia, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Hungaria, Croatia, and Dalmatia.* 2. South Provinces; as, *Macedonia, Epirus, Thessalia, Achaia, and Morea, or Peleponesus.* 3. and lastly, *Transilvanian Provinces*; as, *Transilvania, Valachia, Moldavia, and petit Tartars.* As for the chief Cities in the *European Turkey*, they are these seven, *Constantinople, Adrianople, Sophia, Buda, Belgrade, Salonichi, and Misistra.*

Qu. How is Muscovy divided; and which is its chief City and Town?

Ans. Muscovy, or *Russia*, (which is all one) may be divided into two parts, North and South, comprehending several Principalities and Dukedoms, together with one Republick, called *North-Lapland.* The chief City of *Muscovy* is *Moscow*, but its chief Harbour and place of trade *Arch-Angelo.*

Qu.

Qu. How may Sweden be divided; and which are its chief Towns?

Ans. Sweden is divided into many considerable Provinces; as, *Upland, Gothland, West-Lapland, Finland, Livonia, and others:* whereof the capital Cities are, *Stockholm* and *Upsal* in *Upland*, and *Calmar* in *Gothland.*

Qu. How may Denmark and Norway be divided; and which are their chief Towns?

Ans. Denmark and Norway are now two Kingdoms united under one Monarch: to which we may add *Greenland* and the Isles of *Ferro* and *Iseland.* The chief Towns are, *Copenhagen* in *Denmark*, and *Bergen* in *Norway.*

Qu. Which are the chief Towns in Scotland?

Ans. *Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Sterling, Dunbritton, Falkland, Perth, and Aberdeen.*

Qu. How is Ireland divided?

Ans.

Ans. Into four Provinces, (*viz.*) *Leinster, Ulster, Munster, and Connaugh*; In which Provinces are 32 Counties.

Qu. Which are the chief Cities in Ireland?

Ans. *Dublin, Waterford, Galloway, Limrick, Kingsale, Cork, Londonderry and Armagh.*

Qu. What is a Peninsula?

Ans. Peninsula, *quasi pene insula*, almost an Island, is a part of Land, which being almost encompassed round with Water, is yet joyned to the firm land by some little *Isthmus*, or neck of Earth; as *Africa* is joyn'd to *Asia*; *Peleponesus* or *Morea* to *Greece*; *Molucca* to *India*; *Jutland* to *Holsatia*; and *Corea* to *Tartary*.

Qu. What is an Isthmus?

Ans. An *Isthmus* is any narrow neck of Land betwixt two Seas, joyning the Peninsula to the Continent; as that betwixt *Aegypt* and *Arabia*,

Arabia, which parts *Asia* from *Africa*; and those of *Panama* and *Dariene* in *America*.

Qu. What is a Promontory?

Ans. A Promontory is an high Hill or Mountain, that shoots it self out as an Elbow of Land into the Sea, the utmost extent whereof is call'd a *Fore-land*, or *Cape*; as, the *Cape of good-hope* in the furthest part of *Africa*, by which those pass that sail into *India*: Also *Cape-Verde* in *Africa*, the *Cape of Victory* at the mouth of the *Magellanic Seas*, & the *Cape of S. Vincent* in *Portugal*, with many other.

Qu. Which are the most eminent Hills or Mountains upon Earth?

Ans. Those of most note are, the *Pyrenean Hills* betwixt *France* and *Spain*, *Mount Cenis* and the *Alps* betwixt *France* and *Italy*, *Mount Atlas* in *Mauritania*, *Mount Athos* in *Macedon*, *Mount Caucasus* in *India*, *Mount Olympus* in *Thessaly*, *Mount Taurus* in *Asia*, *Mount Apennine* in *Italy*.

Italy, and lastly, *el Pico* in *Tenariff* near the *Canary Isles*, thought to be the highest in the World, being 15 miles high, and visible 100 miles off at Sea. Now, besides all these, there are many other Mountains, no less famous for their vomiting up of Fire, than for their height; as, *Ætna* in *Sicily*, *Vesuvius* near *Naples* in *Italy*, *Hecla* in *Iseland*, and many others of the like nature in the *Molucca* and *Japanese Islands*, as well as in *Peru*, *Brasil*, *Congo* and the *Azores*.

Qu. Which are the chief Desarts?

Ans. Those of *Lybia* in *Africk*, that encompass *Ægypt*; as also those in *Arabia*, *Tartarie*, *Nova Zembla*, *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Finmarch*, *Sweden*, *Germany* and *America*.

Qu. Where are the best Gold and Silver Mines?

Ans. In *Peru*, *Arabia*, *Guinea*, *Monomotapa*, *Japan*, *Persia*, *China*, *Chili*, and *Potosi*, from whence the *Spaniards* have yearly exhausted 12 millions.

Qu.

Qu. Having given this general account of the terra firma, and particular (because most necessary) relation of Europe: let us in the next place launch into the Ocean, and examine the watry World; for which end, inform us, how the several sorts of Waters may be distinguished?

Ans. Into Seas, Streights, Lakes, or Rivers.

Qu. Which are the chief Seas?

Ans. The *Levant*, or *East Sea*; the *West*, *North* and *South Seas*; the *Baltick Sea*; the *Red Sea*; the *Æthiopian Sea*; the *Mediterranean Sea*; the *Archipelago*; *St. George's Sea*; the *Euxine Sea*; and the *Dead*, or *Caspian Sea*, on our Continent; together with the *Magellanick* and *Mare-pacificum* on the Continent of *America*.

Qu. What is a Streight?

Ans. A Streight or Gulph is any narrow part or arm of the Ocean, lying between two shoars, and opening

ning a way into the Sea ; as, the Streights of *Jesso*, lying between the two Continents; the Streights of *Magellan*, between North and South *America* ; the Streights of *Gibraltar* on the Coast of *Spain*, betwixt *Europe* and *Africa* ; the Streights of *Babelmandel*, between *Asia* and *Africa* ; the Gulph of *Venice* and the Bay of *Biscay* in *Europe*.

Qu. What is a Lake ?

Ans. A Lake is any place that continually retains standing-water in it, as *Laggo Major* in *Italy*, the Lake of *Lucerna*, and *Geneva* in *Switzerland*, &c.

Qu. What is a River ?

Ans. A River is any small branch of the Sea flowing up into a Land ; as, the *Thames*, *Severn*, *Trent* and *Humber* in *England* ; the *Seine*, *Loyre* and *Rhosne* in *France* ; the *Rhine* and *Elbe* in *Germany* ; the *Po* and *Tyber* in *Italy* ; the River *Volga*

Volga of *Muscovy* ; the greatest in *Europe* ; the *Danube* of *Turkey* in *Europe* ; *Euphrates*, *Tigris* and *Jordan* of *Turkey* in *Asia* ; the *Indus* and *Ganges* of *India* ; and the *Nile* of *Agypt*.

Qu. Which are the best Authors for Geography ?

Ans. *Ptolomy*, *Strabo*, *Stephanuus*, *Ortelius*, *Mercator*, *Scaliger*, *Ferrarius*, *Varenius* and *Munster* ; with *Bleau's*, *Johnson's* and *Sanson's* Maps.

LIB. II.

O F

CHRONOLOGY.

Qu. What is Chronology ?

Ans. Chronology is the knowledge of Times past.

Qu. What is an Age, or Century ?

Ans. The space of an hundred years.

C 3

Qu.

Qu. *In what Age of the World was our Saviour born ?*

Ans. About the middle of the one and fortieth Age.

Qu. *What is a Year ?*

Ans. It consists of twelve months, and is the space of time wherein the Sun passes thorow the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*.

Qu. *What is the Zodiack ?*

Ans. An imaginary great Circle in the Heavens, which (as Astrologers pretend) containeth the twelve Signs.

Qu. *Name the twelve Signs.*

Ans. *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces.*

Qu. *What is that which the Greeks call Galaxia, the Latines, Via Lactea, and we, the Milky-way ?*

Ans. 'Tis nothing but a number of little Stars, which give but a confused light, and are not perceptible to the eye without a Prospective-glass.

Qu.

Qu. *How many days are there in a year ?*

Ans. Three hundred three score and five days and six hours, according to *Cæsar's* Reformation of the Kalendar.

Qu. *What becomes of these odd six hours that remain every year ?*

Ans. Why, in the space of four years they make up a day ; so that every fourth year hath one day more then ordinary, and is therefore called *Bissextile*, or *Leap-year*.

Qu. *What is a Month ?*

Ans. Of months there are two sorts ; First, a *Lunary* month, consisting of four weeks, which is the space of time wherein the Moon passes thorow the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack* ; and secondly, a *Solar* month, consisting of thirty days, ten hours and an half, the space of time wherein the Sun passes thorow the twelfth part, or one Sign of the *Zodiack*.

C 4

Qu.

Qu. How many days are there in each Solary month ?

Ans. Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November ;
February hath twenty eight alone,
And the rest have thirty one.

Qu. How did the Ancients divide their months ?

Ans. Into *Calends*, *Nones* and *Ides* ;
calling the first day of every month
the *Calends*.

Qu. How did the Ancients divide their weeks ?

Ans. Into seven days, which they
called by the name of the seven
Planets ; the *Sun*, the *Moon*, *Mars*,
Mercury, *Jupiter*, *Venus* and *Saturn*.

Qu. What makes the Day and Night ?

Ans. When the Sun is above the
Horizon, it makes day ; and when
it is under the Horizon, it makes
night.

Qu. What are the Æquinoxes and Solstices ?

Ans.

Ans. There are yearly two *Æquinoxes* and two *Solstices* ; a *Vernal* and *Autumnal* *Æquinox*, and a *Summer* and *Winter* *Solstice*, which begin the four several seasons of the year. The *Æquinoxes* are so called from the *Latine*-word *Æquinoctium*, because the days and nights are then of equal length, the Sun rising and setting at six, which is upon the 10th. of *March* and 12th. of *September*. Also the *Solstices* are named from the *Latine*-word *Solstitium*, which signifies a stop of the Sun ; because, as it comes no nearer us than the *Tropick of Cancer* in the *Summer*, so goes it not further from us than the *Tropick of Capricorn* in the *Winter* ; which *Summer-Solstice*, as it makes the longest day on the 11th. of *June*, so doth the *Winter-Solstice* make the shortest day on the 11th. of *December*.

Qu. What makes the several Changes of the Moon ?

Ans.

Ans. The Moon shines more or less according to the proportion of light it receives from the Sun. As for example: We call it *New Moon* when it is in conjunction with the Sun; and then it gives us no light, because the dark part of it is towards us: But four days after it makes its first appearance in the shape of two bright Horns, (the rest of her Body being dark) and then is the *first quarter*. Being a week old, half of it appears bright, and the other half dark; at which time it is called a *Crescent*, or *Half-moon*. Thus it increases a week more, till it comes to be *Full*; and then being diametrically opposite to the Sun, this strikes its Beams upon that more fully, till four days after full Moon it begins to decrease, and lose its light, which is called the *Wain*; three days after which, it appears in the form of a *Crescent*; and so loses its light gradually till *New Moon* again.

Qu.

Qu. *What makes an Eclipse of the Sun?*

Ans. The interposition of the Moon betwixt the Sun and the Earth, which happens when the Moon is the same Sign and Degree with the Sun; for then the Sun, Moon and Earth are diametrically opposite.

Qu. *What makes an Eclipse of the Moon?*

Ans. The interposition of the Earth betwixt the Sun and the Moon, which happens generally upon the full of the Moon; at which time this Planet is diametrically opposite to the Sun.

Qu. *What is an Epocha?*

Ans. It is some remarkable point of time, from the which Chronologers begin to reckon, in reference to the changes of their own Nation: Thus, the *Jews* reckoned, from their departure out of *Ægypt*; the *Greeks*, from their Olympiads instituted

ted by *Iphitus*; The *Romans*, from the building of their City; the *Christians*, from the Birth of Christ; and the *Turks*, from their *Hegira*, or flight of *Mahomet*.

Qu. *What is a Lustre, and an Olympiad?*

Ans. A *Lustre* among the *Romans* and *Olympiad* among the *Grecians*, signified the space of five years: because the Games so called were celebrated every fifth year.

Qu. *How do Sacred Chronilogers begin to reckon?*

Ans. First, from the Creation to *Noah's Flood*, 1657 years.

2dly. From the Flood to the calling of *Abraham*, 367 years.

3dly. From the calling of *Abraham*, to the departure of the *Israelites* out of *Ægypt*, 430 years.

4ly. From the *Ægyptians Exodus*, to *Solomon's* building of the first Temple, 480 years.

5ly. From the building of the first Temple,

Temple, to the erection of the second by *Zorobabel*, 497 years.

6ly. From the building the second by *Zorobabel*, to the Birth of our Saviour Christ, 529 years.

7ly. and lastly, From the Birth of our Saviour, to these present times, 1683 years.

Qu. *How do Prophane Chronologers begin to reckon?*

Ans. First, From *Nimrod* to *Cyrus* the Great, 1646 years.

2dly. From *Cyrus* to *Alexander* the Great, 228 years.

3dly. From *Alexander* to *Julius Caesar*, 300 years.

4ly. From *Cæsar* to *Constantine* the Great, 355 years.

5ly. From *Constantine* to *Charles* the Great, 455 years.

6ly. From *Charles* the Great to *Radulphus* of *Auspurgh*, 472 years.

7ly. and lastly, From *Radulphus* to these present times, 400 years.

Qu. *Which are the best Authors for Chronology?*

Ans.

Ans. Helvicius, Calvisius, Bucholcer, Funccius, Petavius, Usher and Alstedius.

LIB. III. OF HISTORY.

Of the Assyrian MONARCHY.

Qu. **W**hat is History?

Ans. A Record of past actions, either Sacred or Civil.

Qu. Which are the four chief and most ancient Monarchies of the World?

Ans. The Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian and the Roman.

Qu. Under what Kings did the Assyrian Monarchy begin, flourish and expire?

Ans. It began under Nimrod, and flourish'd

flourish'd till *Sardanapalus*, by whose Lust it was divided, and almost destroy'd.

Qu. At what time was the Assyrian Monarchy founded, and how long did it last?

Ans. It was founded about seventeen hundred years after the Creation, and lasted sixteen hundred forty six years longer.

Qu. Tell me the Names of the Assyrian Kings in order.

Ans. Nimrod, Belus, Ninus, or Askur, Semiramis, Ninias, Arius, and others unknown, till we come to Sardanapalus, by whose Luxury Monarchy became divided between two Rebels, Arbaces and Belesus, and so continued to them and their Heirs till Cyrus's time, who began the second Monarchy, called the Persian.

Qu. How came Cyrus to begin the second Monarchy?

Ans.

Ans. One part of the Empire falling to him by succession from his Grandfather *Astygas*, (one of *Arbaces's* Successors) he soon conquered *Belsazzar*, (who was *Belesus's* Successor) and so joyning both parts of the Empire together, began a new Monarchy in *Persia*, his Native-Country.

Qu. *What Authors treat of this Assyrian Monarchy?*

Ans. The holy Scriptures, *Josephus*, *Diodorus*, *Siculus*, *Justin*, *Eusebius*, *Matthæus*, *Usher*, *Raleigh*, *Hovel* and *Viginier*; besides the ancient *Ctesias*, *Berosus* and *Megasthenes*, whereof only some few fragments remain.

Of the Second,

OR

PERSIAN MONARCHY.

Qu. **W***hy was this second Monarchy called the Monarchy of the Medes and Persians?*

Ans. Because the Empire did chiefly consist of those two Kingdoms.

Qu. *Under what Kings did this Persian Monarchy begin, flourish and expire?*

Ans. It began under *Cyrus*, whose Race ended in his Son *Cambyses*; after whom, *Darius Hystaspes*, having defeated the *Magi*, and won the Empire from his Competitors by the neighing of his Horse, it still flourished till *Darius Codomanus*, in whom it ended.

Qu. How long did this second, or Persian Monarchy last?

Ans. It lasted 228 years, and was enjoyed only by two Families, that of *Cyrus*, and that of *Darius Hystaspes*.

Qu. Tell me the Names of the Persian Kings in order.

Ans.

<i>Cyrus the Great,</i>	<i>Artaxerxes Mne-</i>
<i>Cambyses,</i>	<i>mon,</i>
<i>Darius Hystaspes,</i>	<i>Artaxerxes Ochus</i>
<i>Xerxes,</i>	<i>Arfames;</i>
<i>Artaxerxes Lon-</i>	<i>and lastly,</i>
<i>gimanus,</i>	<i>Dar. Codomanus,</i>
<i>Darius Nothus,</i>	

Qu. What Authors write chiefly of this second Monarchy?

Ans. *Herodotus*, *Thucydides*, *Xenophon*, *Plutarch*, *Diodorus*, *Justin* and *Orosius*.

Of

Of the Third,

O R

GRECIAN MONARCHY.

Qu. Why was this Third Monarchy call'd the Grecian or Macedonian Monarchy?

Ans. It was so called from its first Founder, *Alexander*, the Son of King *Philip* of *Macedon*, a *Grecian* born.

Qu. When was it that *Alexander* began to reign?

Ans. 329 years before the Birth of *Christ*, and in 12 years space conquer'd most part of the Universe; and is therefore called, *the Great*.

Qu. How long did the Grecian Monarchy flourish?

Ans. It flourish'd no longer than *Alexander's* Life; for he dying without Sons, bequeath'd the Empire to the Worthiest; which cau-

D 2

sed

sed great division amongst the Nobility, till at length they divided it into four parts: And so it lasted till they were all conquer'd by the *Romans*, who began the *Fourth* and last Monarchy, under the Conduct of *Julius Cæsar*.

Qu. Which were the Four parts of this Grecian Monarchy, after its division?

Ans. The Kingdoms of *Macedon*, *Asia minor*, *Syria* and *Ægypt*; all which were in the space of 300 years reduced to the *Roman* Yoak.

Qu. What Kings succeeded in Macedon after Alexander?

Ans. The first was *Alexander's* Brother *Arideus*; after whom succeeded fifteen Kings more, whereof the last was *Persens*, who was overcome by *Paulus Æmylius*, the *Roman* Consul.

Qu. What Kings succeeded in Asia minor after Alexander?

Ans. But Two; whereof the first

first was *Antigonus*, King *Philip* of *Macedon's* Bastard, and the second was *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, who being put to flight by his Son-in-law *Seleucus Nicanor*; after that, *Asia minor* was joyn'd to the Kingdom of *Syria*.

Qu. What Kings succeeded in Syria after Alexander?

Ans. The first was *Seleucus Nicanor*, after whom succeeded 19 King, whereof the last was *Tigranes*, who being subdued by *Pompey*, *Syria* became a Province to the *Romans*.

Qu. Now lastly, What Kings succeeded Alexander in Ægypt?

Ans. The first was *Ptolomæus Lagus*, (another of King *Philip's* Bastards) after whom succeeded 12 Princes more, till by the death of the famous *Cleopatra*, *Ægypt* was reduced into a *Roman* Province; And thus *Rome*, having swallowed up the four divisions of the *Grecian* Monarchy, began another, which

was called the *Fourth*, or *Roman*.

Qu. *Which are the best ancient Authors that treat of this Grecian Monarchy?*

Ans. First, *Arrianus* and *Quintus Curtius*, that write of *Alexander* himself; and secondly, *Platarch*, *Justin*, *Polybius* and *Diodorus*, that treat concerning his Successors.

Of the Fourth,

O R,

ROMAN MONARCHY.

Qu. **W**hen was Rome first founded, and by whom?

Ans. Rome was first built 753 years before Christ, by the two Brothers, *Romulus* and *Rhemus*.

Qu. *How hath Rome been anciently govern'd?*

Ans. Rome was first govern'd successively by Kings; then by annual
Con-

Consuls, limited with Senators and Tribunes; and in time of War or distress, by Dictators, who becoming perpetual, were at last called *Emperours*.

Qu. *How many were the first Kings of Rome? name them in order.*

Ans. Seven; to wit, *Romulus*, *Numa Pompilius*, *Tullius Hostilius*, *Ancus Martius*, *Tarquinius Priscus*, *Servius Tullius*, and *Tarquinius Superbus*, who by reason of his Tyranny was the last King of the Romans; after whom they govern'd by Consuls till the *Emperours* times.

Qu. *Who was the first Roman Emperour?*

Ans. *Julius Caesar*, who making himself perpetual Dictator, and having defeated *Pompey*, took upon him the sole government of the Empire, and so began the fourth Monarchy, called the *Roman*, which was afterwards established by *Augustus*.

Qu. How many years was it from the building of the City of Rome, to the death of Julius Cæsar?

Ans. 710 years; which was about 42 years before the Birth of Christ, who was 14 years old when *Augustus* dy'd.

Qu. The first period of this Roman Empire, reaching from Julius Cæsar to Constantine the Great, tell me in order the Names of the several Emperours.

Ans.

<i>Julius Cæsar,</i>	<i>Nerva,</i>
<i>Augustus,</i>	<i>Trajanus,</i>
<i>Tiberius,</i>	<i>Adrianus,</i>
<i>Caligula,</i>	<i>Antonius Pius,</i>
<i>Claudius,</i>	<i>Anton. Phylosoph.</i>
<i>Nero,</i>	<i>Commodus,</i>
<i>Galba,</i>	<i>Pertinax,</i>
<i>Otho,</i>	<i>Didius Julianus,</i>
<i>Vitellius,</i>	<i>Septimius Severus,</i>
<i>Flavius Vespasian,</i>	<i>Caracalla,</i>
<i>Titus Vespasian,</i>	<i>Macrinus,</i>
<i>Domitian,</i>	<i>Heliogabalus,</i>
	<i>Alex-</i>

Alexander Severus Claudius secund' Maximinus Thrax Aurelianus, Balbinus & Pup- Tacitus, piennus, Probus, Gordianus, Carus, Philippus Arabs, Dioclesian, and Decius, Constantius Chlo- Tribonianus Gallus ras, Father of Valerian, Constantine the Galienus, Great.

Qu. How many years was it from Julius Cæsar to Constantine the Great?

Ans. About 355 years.

Qu. Why is the first period of the Roman Empire reckon'd but to Constantine the Great, when he had so many considerable Emperours that succeeded him, as Constantius, Julian the Apostate, and others?

Ans. First, because *Constantine the Great* was the first Christian Emperour; and secondly, because he removed the Imperial Seat from *Rome in Italy*, to *Byzantium in Greece*:

Greece : where building a great City he call'd it after his own Name, *Constantinople*, which soon after produced a division of the Empire into *East* and *West*, betwixt *Arcadius* and *Honorius* ; and so it continued for several years under two several Emperours.

Qu. *What became of the Empire of the East, after its division ?*

Ans. The Empire of the *East*, together with its chief City, *Constantinople*, was taken by the *Turks* (who now possess it) about 230 years ago, from the last Greek Emperour, *Constantinus Palæologus* ; whereupon 'tis observ'd, that as the City of *Constantinople* was built by a *Constantine* the first, whose Mothers Name was *St. Helena*, so likewise was it lost under a *Constantine* the eleventh, whose Mothers Name also was *Helena*.

Qu. *What became of the Empire of the West, which was held at Rome, after Honorius ?*

Ans.

Ans. About 100 years after *Honorius*, the Empire of the *West* was destroy'd, together with its Emperour *Augustulus*, by *Odoacer* King of the *Herulii* ; which Empire hath been since succeeded by two Successions of Western Franks : the first beginning with *Charles* the Great, and the second with *Radulphus Auspurgensis* of the House of *Austria*, who possesses the *German* Empire at this present time. But here it is observable, how that as the *Roman* Empire was founded by an *Augustus*, so was it lost by an *Augustulus*.

Qu. *How was the Roman Empire destroy'd ?*

Ans. By the Invasion of *Barbarians*, such as were the *Hunns*, *Goths* and *Vandals*.

Qu. *Which are the best Writers of this Fourth, or Roman Monarchy ?*

Ans. *Cæsar's Commentaries*, *Dionysius Halicarnassens*, *Valerius Maximus*, *Livy*, *Plutarch*, *Suetonius*, *Tacitus*,

44 Of Greek and Lib.IV.

citius, both the *Plinies*, *Velleius Paterculus*, *Ammianus Marcellinus*, *Appian*, *Lucius Florus*, *Herodian*, *Polybins*, *Dion Cassius*, *Salust*, *Zozimus*, *Procopius*, *Jornandes*, *Cassiodorus*, *Agathias*, *Historia Augusta Scriptores*, and all the *Byzantine Writers*, besides many learned modern Authors of the same Subject.

LIB. IV.

OF THE

GREEK and ROMAN

HISTORIANS.

Qu **W**hich are the most eminent of the Greek Historians?

Ans. *Herodotus*, *Thucydides*, *Xenophon*, *Polybins*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Dionysius Halicarnassens*, *Josephus*, *Plutarch*,

Lib.IV. Roman Historians. 45

Plutarch, *Philostratus*, *Arrianus*, *Laertius*, *Appian*, *Dion Cassius*, *Herodian*, *Eunapius*, *Zozimus*, *Eusebius*, and the *Byzantine Historians*, as *Procopius*, *Agathias*, &c.

Qu. What account have you of *Herodotus*?

Ans. *Herodotus*, born at *Halicarnassus*, a City in *Greece*, is the most ancient of *Historians* we have extant next to *Moses*, and therefore called by *Cicero*, the *Father of History*. He lived about 450 years before *Christ*; when, being a man of Quality and Power in his Countrey, and opposing *Lydamus*, his Cities Tyrant, he was forced to fly to *Thurium*, where he wrote those Nine Books of History, which Posterity called by the names of the *Nine Muses*, and which contained the most remarkable Transactions of the World during 240 years, beginning from the time of *Cyrus* the first King of *Persia*, and so on to *Xerxes*'s time,

time, wherein *Herodotus* himself lived. As for the Life of *Homer*, (though very ancient, and ascribed to him) it is thought to have been wrote by some other hand. *Herodotus* his Stile (like *Homer's*) is sweet and easie; his Dialect *Ionick*: Some (as *Plutarch* and *Chrysostom*) esteem him fabulous: but *Camertius*, *Stephens*, especially our late Voyages and Discoveries, have sufficiently vindicated him. He dyed, and was buried at *Thurium*.

Qu. *What account have you of Thucydides?*

Ans. *Thucydides* was twelve years younger than *Herodotus*, and lived 438 years before Christ. Being but a Boy, he wept at the hearing of *Herodotus* repeat his History, whereby *Herodotus* presaged his future parts. He was the Son of *Orolus*, of a Royal Extraction, and married a rich Wife, the King of *Thrace* his Daughter, by which means he expended

pended much money both to the *Athenians* and *Lacedemonians*, for good intelligence of their proceedings; whereof being well informed, he wrote his History, and call'd it, *A possession for everlasting*, which gives an account of the *Peloponnesian* Wars with the *Athenians* for one and twenty years together, in 8 Books, whereof the last seems uncorrect and unfinished to the former seven, which makes some think it wrote by his Daughter, others by *Theopompus*, but *Vossius* by *Thucydides* himself whilst he was sick. His method is preferr'd above all others; His Stile pithy, and full of matter; His Dialect most pure *Attick*. However, *Dionysius* accuses him of using obsolete words. His Orations filled with good Argument, but tedious. Lastly, he was an enemy to Fables, and his Relations most faithful; writing only of such things as were acted in his own time and knowledge,

48 *Of Greek and* Lib. IV.
ledg, which advantage *Herodotus*
wanted.

Qu. *What account have you of*
Xenophon?

Ans. *Xenophon*, by Birth an *Athe-*
nian, and Son of one *Grillus*, lived
400 years before Christ. He was a
second *Tresmegistus*, being a great
Captain, Philosopher and Historio-
grapher. His *Attick* Dialect was so
pure, that he was called *Apes Atti-*
ca, and was therefore envy'd and
hated of *Plato*. He was so generous,
that he exposed the Writings of
Thucydides, which he might have
delivered for his own. *Xenophon's*
History treats of 46 years Transa-
ctions of the *Greeks*, and begins
where *Thucydides* ended; shewing
Alcibiades's return to his Countrey,
whom *Thucydides* left meditating on
that retreat. Also *Xenophon* gives
us the Enterprize of *Cyrus* the
younger (under whom he was a
General) against his Brother *Ar-*
taxerxes,

Lib. IV. *Roman Historians.* 49

taxerxes, with the *Grecians* retreat
out of *Persia*, which was afterward^s
an occasion of his Banishment. His
Institution of the Elder *Cyrus* is a
moral Romance, and shews rather
what a Prince should do, than what
Cyrus really did: there being little
true History in it, save the taking
of *Babylon*, and captivating of *Cræ-*
sus, as appears by the Relation gi-
ven of *Cyrus* in *Justin* and other
Historians. As for the Book *de Æ-*
quivocis, attributed to *Xenophon*, it
is an Imposture of *Annins*. His works
(saith *Chrysostom*) may teach *Politi-*
cks to all *Princes*, *States-men* and
Generals; which made *Scipio* and
Lucullus, who never went without
them, succeed accordingly, as *Cice-*
ro observes. A late foolish *Italian*
Author, without any ground for it,
accuses *Xenophon* of an immodest
Love for *Agefilans*, only because he
writes so much in his praise; but
he had learnt too much Morality
E from

from his Tutor *Socrates*, to commit such an Act.

Qu. *What account have you of Polybius?*

Ans. *Polybius*, born at *Megalopolis* a City of *Arcadia*, was the Son of *Lycortas* General of the *Achaians*, by whom both Father and Son were sent Embassadors to *Ptolomæus Epiphanus*; and afterwards *Polybius* associated with the Roman Consul, as joynt-Commissioner, in the War against *Persus* King of *Thessaly*. He wrote his History in 40 Books, whereof only the five first remain entire, with an Epitome of the 12 next following, to the beginning of the 18th Book, which were thought to be epitomized by *Marcus Brutus*. This History begins with the second *Punick* War, and contains not only the Events that passed betwixt the *Romans* and *Macedonian* Kings, to the end of that Monarchy, but all other the most considerable actions of

of the World for 53 years; for which reason he gives it the Name of *Universal*. And for the more compleating hereof, he travell'd himself over most part of *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*, being furnished with Ships by *Scipio Æmilianus*, who, together with *Lelius*, were his two Bosom-friends; whereupon *Cicero* saith that he wrote a distinct Treatise of the War of *Numantia*, waged by his Friend *Scipio*, (to whom he was a Councillor, though not a School-master, as some would have it. He dy'd in the 82^d. year of his age, which was 230 years before Christ. He believ'd nothing of Gods, Heaven or Hell, as appears by his sixth Book. *Dyonisius* accuses his unpolite Stile: *Patricius*, without reason, blames his method; and *Livy* (notwithstanding he transcribes whole Books of *Polybius verbatim* in his *Decades*) dis-ingenuously terms him only a *Writer not to be de-*

52 Of Greek and Lib. IV.

Spised. However, (besides the modern *Casaubon*) *Cicero* and *Plutarch* of old did much esteem him; and *Brutus*, who disliked *Cicero*, did much admire *Polybius*. Finally, as *Vossius* observes, though inferiour to one or other of the *Greeks* for Eloquence, yet to none for Civil Prudence and Military Science.

Qu. *What account have you of Diodorus Siculus?*

Ans. *Diodorus Siculus*, born at *Agrynum* a Town in *Sicily*, lived to a great age under *Julius* and *Augustus Caesar*, about the middle of whose Reign he dyed. He spent 30 years in writing his *Historical Library*, which in 40 Books (whereof we have but 15 extant) comprized the most remarkable passages of the World for the space of 1138 years, (not reckoning what was comprehended in his first six Books, of those fabulous Times before the War of *Troy*;) which is certainly the best account

Lib. IV. Roman Historians. 53

account of the ancient Heathen Mythology, we have any where extant. For the perfecting hereof, he travell'd most part of *Europe* and *Asia*, as well as into *Ægypt*. *Henry Stephens* was informed that the Remainers of this Authors Works were all found in *Sicily*, but how true, I know not. His stile is condemn'd (as being a *Sicilian*, and living in the declining of the *Greek Tongue*) by *Bodin*; His Chronology censured by *Pighius* and *Sigonius*; and *Ludovicus Vives* inveighs against his whole Book, for describing the Antiquity of the World according to the ancient *Caldean* and *Ægyptian* Records. Nevertheless, Authors of no less Credit, as *Photius*, (who praises his Stile) together with *Pliny*, *Eusebius*, *Justin Martyr*, and *Stephens*, do at least equalize, if not prefer him to the best of the *Greek* Historians.

Qu. *What account have you of Dionysius Halicarnassus?*

Ans. *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* in Greece, lived under *Augustus* at Rome, whither he came soon after the end of the Civil-Wars; where, after 22 years abode, (having well inform'd himself both from the most judicious Books and Men) he wrote his *History of the Roman Antiquities*, in 20 Books, (whereof 11 only are extant.) The whole Work began from the Siege of *Troy*, and reached to the first *Punick War*, and ended there where *Polybius* began. But the 11 now extant conclude with the Government of the *Decemviri*, when the Consuls resumed their Authority, which was 312 Foundation of Rome. He was a severe Critick, and censures *Plato*, *Demosthenes*, and most of the Ancients; also a most accurate O-rator, as appears by his Composition of Rhetorick now in being, but too exact

exact and rigorous in his Laws of Eloquence; He too much affected digressions in his History; also he was too credulous and superstitious in his *Ethnick Religion*, as when he makes a Statue speak, &c. Nevertheless, *Photius* praises his Stile as most Elegant, and some prefer him before *Livy*; but *Scaliger* esteems him before any of the *Latines* for his account of *Roman Antiquities*, both in respect of his Chronology and Matter, wherein he is very particular.

Qu. *What account have you of Josephus?*

Ans. *Josephus the Jew* was born under *Caligula*, (which was 39 years after Christs Incarnation) of Royal Extraction, being descended from the High-Priests of *Jerusalem* by the Father, and from the Royal Blood of the *Machabees* by the Mother; He lived also under nine Em-perours. In the 26th. year of his age

he went to *Rome*, and by the assist-
*Nero's*ance of *Poppæa* (*Augustus's* Wife)
 procured the release of those Priests
 whom *Felix* had imprison'd. After-
 wards, being chosen Captain of the
Galileans, he headed them in their
 revolt against the *Romans* under
 their General *Vespasian*: and being
 worsted, obscured himself in a Well,
 where he endured great misery, till
 being taken, and brought to *Vespa-*
sian, he there prophesied of *Vespasi-*
an's coming to the Empire; which
 soon happening accordingly, as also
 interpreting the Prophecy of a *Mes-*
sias to signify *Vespasian* and his Son
Titus, he was released, and made as
 a Friend to accompany *Titus* at the
 taking of *Jerusalem*. After which,
 he composed seven Books of that
Judaick War, which he presented
 to *Titus*, who valued them above all
 others in his Library. To this he
 adds his own Life, written by him-
 self; And when he was returned to
Rome

Rome with *Vespasian*, he wrote his
 twenty Books of the *Jewish Anti-*
quities, beginning from the Crea-
 tion, and so on to the 12th. year of
Neroe's Reign. As for his two Books
 against *Apion*, they were to vindi-
 cate the Antiquity and Honour of
 the *Jews*, from a Work which *Apion*
 had publish'd to the disadvantage of
Philo and his Countrey-men. *Jose-*
phus (tho' *Hebrew* was his Mother-
 Tongue) wrote his Books in *Greek*,
 (wherein he was most perfect) to
 have them more generally under-
 stood by the *Greeks* and *Romans*.
 The credit of his History is blamed
 by many; as, *Maldonat*, *Melchior*,
Canus, *Pererius*, *Baronius*, and o-
 thers, as *Gregory*, who says, (in his
Posthuma) that *Josephus* destroys se-
 veral Miracles in Holy-Writ, only to
 make them seem credible. Neverthe-
 less, *Justin Martyr*, *Eusebius*, St. *Je-*
rom, *Suidas*, *Calvisius*, and *Scaliger*,
 prefer him to the best of Writers next
 those

those of the Holy-Writ, as doth the Letters of King *Agrippa* approve him for the truest of Authors. As for his Testimony of Christ in the 22d. Book of his Antiquities, it is by the most judicious Criticks thought to have been inserted by another hand, though very ancient. *Josephus* publish'd his Writings also as well in *Hebrew*, as *Greek*. Finally, *Josephus* has not only writ many things contrary to *Moses*, but also omitted many Evangelical Truths; as, the coming of the Wise-men to *Judaea*, also *Herod's* Massacre of the Infants; and therefore ought to be read with caution. Some (as *Munster*) confound with this Author, that Counterfeit *Josippus Gorionides* his Wars of the *Jews*.

Qu. What account have you of *Plutarch*?

Ans. *Plutarch* (who lived under *Domitian* and *Nerva*, but flourished chiefly under *Trajan*, about 100 years

years after Christ) was born at *Cheronea* in *Beotia*; He was a Priest of *Apollo*, and both a great Historian and Phylosopher. First, as for History, he wrote the Lives of 24 Famous *Grecians*, educated at *Sparta* and *Athens*; and of 25 *Romans*, bred up under the several Governments at *Rome*: His *Greek* Lives begin with *Theseus* King of *Athens*, in the year of the World 2750. and end with *Philopemenes*, General of the *Achaians*, in the year of the World 3821. which was 121 years before Christ. His *Roman* Lives begin with *Romulus* the Founder of *Rome*, and end with *Galba* and *Otho*, about 70 years after Christ, and 820 from the building the City of *Rome*. Now secondly, for his Phylosophy, contain'd in the Book of his *Morals*, he learnt it partly from his Father *Lamprias* his O-ratory, partly from his Grandfather *Nicarchus* his Phylosophy, and partly

partly by the Converse of his Brother *Timon*, but mostly from his *Ægyptian* Tutor *Ammonius*, and Travels into *Ægypt*. He is esteem'd by all as a most wise grave Author, both in *Phylosophy* and *History*.

Qu. What account have you of *Philostratus*?

Ans. *Philostratus* flourish'd from *Severus* to *Phillippus*: and at the request of *Julia Augusta*, *Severus*'s Wife, (whose Secretary he was) wrote the Life of *Apollonius Tyanus*, a *Pythagorean Magician*, in eight Books: wherein he followed the Relations of *Damis* the *Assyrian*, and *Apollonius* his Associate in his Travels; as also the Records of *Maximus* the *Ægean*, and two others, besides *Apollonius* his own Testament of himself, and written with his own hand. From hence *Hierocles* (who is for that cause Answered by *Eusebius*) attempts to prefer *Apollonius* before *Christ*; which

which has rais'd an unjust outcry of the *PRIESTS* against our Author *Philostratus*: whose Style is Elegant *Greek*, as well as his *Geographical* Descriptions, especially of *India*, useful, and such as are not to be found in others. But to say the worst of him, *Philostratus* is (as *Merric Causabon* observes) (though fabulous, where he would make a God of a *Magician*) yet for some strange Relations once suppos'd false, and now approv'd true, well deserving to be Read.

Qu. What account have you of *Arrianus*?

Ans. *Arrianus*, of *Nicomedia* a City in *Bithynia*, was a Priest of *Ceres* and *Proserpine*; and flourish'd under the Emperours *Adrianus*, *Antonius*, *Pius*, and *Marcus Aurelius Antonius*. He was as well a *Phylosopher* as *Historian*, being Educated under *Epietetus* the *Stoick*: whose *Phylosophy* he collected from his

his Discourses, and afterwards published in Writing as an *Enchiridion*. Besides which, he published of his own Composure, seven Books of the Expeditions of *Alexander* the Great, and an eighth Book of so much of the *East-Indies* as was known in his time. He wrote also ten Books of *Alexander's* Successors, whereof at this day there remains only *Photius's* Abridgement. He wrote likewise four other Tracts, none of which are at this time extant: one of *Timoleon* of *Corinths* Acts in *Sicily*: Another of the Art which *Dion* of *Syracuse* used to free those Countries from the Tyranny of *Dionysius* the Second: A third of the *Parthians* descent from *Sythia* and Wars with the *Romans* under *Trajan*: And the fourth, called the *Alanick* History; which makes some believe him to be the same *Arrian* that *Dion* says was Governor of *Cappadocia* under *Adrian*,
that

that made War upon the *Alanians*. His *Greek* is so Attick and Sweet, that it gave him the name of the new or young *Xenophon*, whom attempted to imitate. Not only *Lucian* and *Photius* of old, but also *Scaliger*, *Vossius* and *Bodin* of the modern Criticks prefer him to the best of the *Greek* Historians, provided you will pardon his Arrogance in the middle of his first Book, where he boasts himself to exceed all other Authors, as much as *Alexander* excell'd all other Conquerors. Finally of his eight Books, the only that are extant of him, he professes in the first seven concerning *Alexander* to follow the Relations given him by *Aristobulus* and *Ptolomæus*, *Lagus*, their Writings, who were Captains under *Alexander*; and in his other eighth and last Book of the *East-Indies*, to follow the Geography of *Marinus Tyrinus*, who in this point far exceeds *Ptolomy*:
Qu.

Qu. What account have you of Diogenes Laertius?

Ans. *Diogenes Laertius*, so called from *Laerte* a Town in *Cilicia* where he was born, liv'd under *Antonius Pius*, or soon after. He wrote the Lives and Apothegms of the *Phylosophers* in ten Books, beginning with *Thales*, and ending with *Epicurus*; whom (being himself an *Epicurean*) he favours even to a fault, making him place his chief Happiness in the pleasures of the mind, and not of the body, which is contrary to the Character given both by *Cicero* and other Ancient Authors of *Epicurus*. Nevertheless from hence *Gassendus* (too much inclin'd to this *Epicurian* Sect) takes occasion to write so favourably of its Founder. However, as *Lactantius* treats only of the Moral *Phylosophers*, so we owe our best account of Natural *Phylosophers* to *Laertius*; notwithstanding *Kecker-*

man

man (who is more studious of Modern, than Ancient Writers,) condemns him. Finally, *Ludovicus Vives* tells us, that this Piece was written by *Laertius*, to a woman.

Qu. What account have you of Appian?

Ans. *Appian* of *Alexandria*, removed thence to *Rome*, where he liv'd (under *Trajan*, *Adrian*, and *Antoninus Pius*;) at first in the quality of Advocate, but afterwards for his parts prefer'd to be one of the Emperors Proctors. He wrote in 24 Books an History Royal, beginning with the taking of *Troy*, and success of *Aeneas*, and extending to the reign of *Augustus*; nay with some reflections even to the times of *Trajan*. But of all these, we have none at this time extant, save his *Punick*, *Syriack*, *Parthian*, *Mithridattick*, *Spanish*, *Hannibalick*, *Illyrian*, and Civil VVars of the *Romans*: For as for his *Celtick*, or

F

VVar

VVar with the *Gauls*, we have none but a fragment thereof left us. His Stile is plain and easie; and his Orations moving; his Descriptions of his Battails Natural, and full of Military knowledge; for all which, he is much extoll'd by *Photius*. And lastly, for his method, he endeavour'd to imitate *Thucydides* and *Salust*; but fell far short: In so much that 'tis rather Rapsody of things most important, than a continued History, as *Livies*. He flatters the *Romans* right or wrong; and as *Bodin* observes in many Relations appears too Credulous. Also *Sigonius* accuses him of great Levity, and many Omissions. But what is worst of all, he inserts as his own, whole Paragraphs out of *Polybius*, *Plutarch* and other Antique Authors, without ever acknowledging his Theft; which was (I conceive) one great reason that exasperated *Scaliger* so far, as (in his

Notes

Notes upon *Eusebius*) to call *Apian* a meer Child in History.

Qu. What account have you of *Dion Cassius*?

Ans. *Dion Cassius*, whose Surname was *Coccins*, or *Cocceianus*, was born at *Nicea* a City of *Bithynia*, whither he likewise retir'd in his old Age to avoid the *Prætorian* Militia, being advised thereto by his Familiar Spirit, or *Dæmon*, which directed him in all things, as *Socrates*'s did him; and diverted him from his former *Philosophical* Learning, and Interpretation of Divine Dreams, (whereof he compos'd a Book) to the writing of History. He liv'd under the Tyrannies of *Commodus*, *Caracalla*, *Macrinus* and *Heliogabalus*; in whose Reigns by the prudent conduct of himself, he escap'd the loss either of Life, Goods or Reputation; and arriv'd safely to the peaceable happy Reign of *Alexander Severus*, under whom

F 2

he

he publish'd his *Roman History*, being directed thereto by his Genitus, as well as commanded by *Septimius Severus*. His Father *Probianus* was a Consular man, as well as Governour of *Dalmatia*, and Proconsul of *Cilicia*. Also he himself having Consular Dignity twice bestowed upon him, and commanding *Pergamus*, *Smyrna*, *Africk*, *Austria*, and *Hungary*, was afterwards made Joynt-Consul with the Emperour *Alexander*.

His History comprehends 981. years, viz. from the Building of *Rome*, to the Reign of *Alexander Severus* in 80 Books, divided into eight *Decades*, whereof the first 34 Books are lost: Also, of the twenty, we have only the Epitomy of *Xiphiline* a *Constantinopolitan* Monk; for all that we have entire of *Dion Cassius* (besides this *Compendium*;) are only the Events of 300 years, beginning with *Lucullus* about

about 71 years before Christ, and ending with the Death of the Emperour *Claudius*. But all this Authors Writings that are lost, what are most to be lamented, are the 40 last years, whereof he was an Eyewitness. He employ'd ten years in providing Materials for his History, and twelve more Composing it.

He imitates *Thucydides* in his Narratives and Orations, but not in his Obscurity; his Language (saith *Photius*) is Elevated, Copious, and Artificial, but without Labour; he hath discover'd the *Arcana Imperii*, Election of their Magistrates, *Roman* Rites and Ceremonies, the *Apotheosis* and Consecration of their departed Emperours, together with the Ceremony of *August's* Funeral, *Livia's* Mourning, and the letting flye the Eagle from the Funeral Pile, better than any other *Historian*, either before, or since.

Nevertheless he is condemn'd for his tedious superfluity of Orations; for too much adhering to *Cæsar* against *Pompey* in compliance with the Times; for impartially siding with *Antonius*, and bespattering *Cicero*; for too much Superstition and Credulity given to *Vespasian's* Cure, and *Appollonius Tyanæus* his Prediction; as well as for his Calumnies against *Seneca*, unless his abbreviator *Tigellinus* misquotes him. But I shall not accuse him (as *Barro-nius* does,) for attributing the Victories of *Marcus Aurelius* rather to the Magick of the *Egyptian* Sorcerer *Arnaphis*, than the Prayers of the *Christians*, because he himself was an *Heathen*. Lastly, besides his History, *Snidas* and *Volaterranus* (how true I know not) make him the Author of *Arrianus* the *Philosophers* Life, the Actions of *Trajan*, certain *Itineraries*, three Books de *Principe*, and some small Tracts of *Morality*.

Qu.

Qu. What account have you of *Herodian*?

Ans. *Herodian*, the Son of *Apollonius Difficilis*, was originally a *Grammarian* of *Alexandria*, and liv'd in the third Century, under *Commodus* the Emperour. He wrote Eight Books of *History* of his own time, beginning with the Death of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* the *Philosopher*, and ending with the Murder of the two Emperors, *Balbinus* and *Puppienus*. His *History* comprehends the space of 70 years, and is prais'd; not only by *Photius* for his *Elegant Stile*, but also by *Julius Capitolinus*, *Tribonius Pollio*, *Ammianus Marcellinus*, and *Stephanus*, for the Fidelity of his *Roman Accounts*, wherein (according to his *Latin* Interpreter *Angelus Politianus*) he only swerves in his Relation of *Alexander* and *Maximus*.

He imitates *Dion Cassius* in his Relation of the Ceremonies used

F 4

at

at the *Apotheosis* of the Roman Emperors, particularly of *Severus* his Funeral Rites, in the beginning of his fourth Book. As for the Censurers upon *Herodian*, he is thought by some to be too full of Orations; as also, to be too severe upon the Empress *Mammaea*, out of ill will to her Son *Alexander Severus*, to whom he was a declar'd Enemy. *Suidas* saith that *Herodian* wrote many other Pieces, the which (if he did) are now lost.

Qu. What account have you of *Eunapius*?

Ans. *Eunapius Sardianus* liv'd in the times of *Valentinian*, *Valens* and *Gratian*: He is called *Sardianus* from *Sardis* a City in *Lydia*, the place of his Birth, from whence he travelled to *Athens*, and there became eminent, as well for *Sophistry* and *Physick*, as *History*; being the Disciple of the Great *Proclesius*, and nearly related to the Noble Sophist

Sophist Chrysanthius, who married *Eunapius* his Sisters Daughter. At the perswasion of this *Chrysanthius*, he wrote an elegant piece of the Lives of the *Sophists*, and afterwards that other Historical Tract of the Roman Emperours, beginning where *Herodian* left off, and so continuing it to his own times.

Photius praises his Stile, but condemns his History, for traducing *Constantine* the Great, and extolling *Julian*, as also (in his Lives of the *Sophists*) for being too severe upon the *Christians*. Lastly, besides these two pieces here mention'd, we have likewise a fragment of another Treatise of *Eunapius*, Entituled, *de Legationibus*, which was first publish'd by *Andrea Schottus*, and is now annexed to the *Byzantine Historians*.

Qu. What account have you of *Zosimus*?

Ans.

Ans. *Zosimus* liv'd in the time of *Theodosius* the younger, and wrote six Books of *History*; whereof the first doth briefly describe all the Emperours from *Augustus* to *Probus*; and so on to *Dioclesian*: But the other five Books (which extends to the Siege of *Rome* by *Alaricus*) are more copious and large, especially when he treats of the grounds of the Division betwixt *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, whereof he himself was an Eye-witness.

This History of *Zosimus* is said to be a meer Abridgement of *Eunapius*; except in those passages where he praises *Stilico*, whom *Ennapius* condemns. *Evagrius*, *Photius* and others say, that he barks like a Dog at the *Christians*, and unworthily traduces *Constantine* the Great: As also, that he not only irreligiously bespatters *Christianity*, but Superstitiously adheres to *Paganism*, being over-credulous in sundry of the
Heathen

Heathen Miracles. However, *Leunclavius*, who first Translated *Zosimus* into *Latin*, makes great Apologies, as well for his inveighing against the *Christians*, since *Zosimus* himself was an *Heathen*, as for his Traducing *Constantine*, since he discovers as well his Vices. Lastly, *Photius* applauds the Purity of his Stile, the Brevity of his Sentences, and Conciseness of his Phrase, being exempt from Figures or long Orations.

Qu. What account have you of *Eusebius*?

Ans. *Eusebius Pamphili* (so called from the Intimacy betwixt him and the Martyr *Pamphilus*;) was Bishop of *Cæsarea*, the chief Metropolitan of all the Churches in *Palestine*, and most Ancient of all the Ecclesiastical Writers in the fourth Century. For (as *St. Jerome* in his Life tells us) *Eusebius* flourish'd under *Constantine the Great*, and his
Son

Son Constantius: So that (perhaps) fear might oblige him to render a more favourable account of *Constantine*, than *Zosimus* did. As for his Writings, they are various, both Prophane and Sacred: The Prophane, is his *Chronicle* from the beginning of the World to *Constantines* twentieth year, which was, 326 years after Christ; *Joseph Scaliger* esteems this Piece to be only a Transcript out of *Julius Africanus*. As for the Sacred Writings of *Eusebius*, they were these: *Of Evangelical Preparation*, fifteen Books; *Of Evangelical Demonstration*, twenty Books, whereof but ten are now extant; *Of Divine Apparitions*, five Books; *Of Ecclesiastical History*, ten Books; *Of the Disagreement of the Evangelists*; upon the Prophet *Esay*, ten Books; *Against Porphyrie*, thirty Books, whereof twenty were only known to *St. Jerome*; *Of Topicks*, one Book; *A Defence*
of

of *Origen*, in six Books; *The Life of Pamphilius*, in three Books, and several other Books of Martyrs; *Learned Commentaries on the whole Book of Psalms*; *The Life of Constantine*, in four Books, *Against Hierocles*, Eight Books; *Against Fatal Destiny*, one Book; and three Books against *Marcellus*, mention'd by *Socrates*, lib. 2. *Ecclest. Hist.* All which several Pieces have been Translated by several hands. In his *Evangelical Demonstration*, he seems to favour *Arrianism*, notwithstanding his Subscription to the *Nicene-Council*, and therefore is to be read with Caution.

Qu. What account have you of *Procopius*?

Ans. *Procopius* was born at *Caesaria* in *Palestine*, from whence he went to *Constantinople* in the time of the Emperour *Anastatius*, by whom he was highly esteem'd, as also by *Justin* the first; and after-
wards

wards by *Justinian*, so 'as to be preferr'd to the Senate with the Quality of *Illustrious*, and created *Præfect* of New *Rome*: Besides which, he was chief Secretary to the General *Belisarius* in all the Wars of *Persia*, *Africk* and *Italy*; which makes him every where give so Honourable a Character of him. *Procopius* was both an *Orator*, *Sophister*, *Rhetorician* and *Historian*. His History consists of eight Books, whereof, the first two comprehend the *Persian War*, Abbreviated by *Photius*: The two next the *Vandal Wars*: and the four last, the War with the *Goths*: Of all which, there is a *Compendium* in the *Preface* of *Agathias*, who began his *History* where *Procopius* ended. His ninth Book called *Anecdota*, or the *Secret History* of *Justinian*, which is a Scurrilous Invektive against that Emperour and his Wife *Theodora*, though mention'd in *Suidas*, was thought by

by *Vossius* to have been lost, but has since been made publick by *Hesche- lius* and others. Now besides the fore-mention'd Pieces, there is another Treatise *de Edificiis* in six Books, which *Procopius* wrote for the Honour of *Justinians* Buildings: in which Discourse there are some passages that make many esteem our Author a *Christian*, but if his whole works are examin'd, he will be found no better than a Superstitious *Eth- nick* Writer. *Procopius* is extreamly condemn'd, not only for his too severe reproach of the *French*; but likewise, for his *Anecdota* or Libel- lous Invektive against the Emperour and Empress, *Justinian* and *Theo- dora*: Which not only varies from it in Stile, but also in Matter contradicts all his other Works, wherein he ever mentions the Emperour and Empress with great Honour and Applause; Insomuch that for this very reason many have doubted whe-

whether that Piece is not Spurious, and written by some other hand. Lastly, by his Oblique Orations he attempts to imitate the Ancients, but comes far short of them. His Translator *Porsona*, did rather pervert, than convert him.

Qu. What account have you of *Agathias*?

Ans. *Agathias* (the Son of *Memnonius*) was born at *Murina* a City of *Asia*, in the Reign of *Justinian*; he professed the Law, and pleaded as an Advocate at *Smyrna*, for which reason he was Sir-named *Scholasticus*. His first study was Poetry, which made him publish many small Poems in Heroick Verse under the Title of *Daphnicks*, together with divers Epigrams; whereby being prepar'd with a Style most agreeable florid, he (by the advice of *Eutychianus* prime Secretary of State) undertook to write an History concerning the *Empire* and Deeds of

Justinian in five Books, beginning where *Procopius* left off; which Piece he finish'd in the Reign of *Justin* the second, as he himself declares in his Preface. Now albeit *Agathias* highly extols *Procopius*, yet he differs from him in many things, particularly in his commending the *French*, whom *Procopius* decryes. He likewise (though an *Heathen*, as appears by his Discourse of *Stephen* the *Proto-martyr*,) seems to speak more favourably of the *Christians* in the beginning of his *History*, where he praises the *French* for being so. Finally, his account of the *Oriental* Monarchys, in the end of his second Book, as well as his Succession of the *Persian* Kings after *Artaxerxes*, in his fourth Book, are rendred very considerable by the assistance of his Interpreter *Sergius*, who was furnish'd herein, by the Notaries and Library-keepers of all the Kings and publick Archives in *Persia*, G Lib:

LIB. V.

OF THE ANCIENT LATINE HISTORIANS.

Qu. **W**hich are the most eminent of the Ancient Latin Historians?

Ans. *Julius Cæsar, Salust, Livy, Paternulus, Valerius Maximus, Quintus Curtius, Tacitus, Florus, Suetonius, Justin, and Marcellinus.*

Qu. What account have you of Julius Cæsar?

Ans. *Cajus Julius Cæsar* (descended from the Noble Julian Family) was the first Founder of the Roman Empire; yet no less eminent

Lib.V. Latine Historians. 83
 nent for his *Commentaries*, than his *Conquests*: Using his Pen with the same Vigour, as he us'd his Sword; in so much, that, as *Quintilian* observes, he was the only *Roman*, who for Eloquence might have been opposed to *Cicero*: And who, as *Gyraldus* saith) did alone overcome all others both in Writing and Fighting. In his tender years he addicted himself to Poetry, and Compos'd the Tragedy of *Oedipus*, the Praise of *Hercules*, and several other Poems under the Title of *Julii*, which *Augustus* afterwards prohibited to be publish'd. Neither was he less famous for his Skill in Oratory, witness his *Funeral Orations* on his Wife *Cornelia*, and Aunt *Julia*, his Accusation of *Dolabella*, his *Invectives* against *Cato*, and his *Orations* for the *Bythinian Law Plantia*, for *Decius* the *Samnite*, for *Sextilius* and others, Likewise his two Books of *Analogy* gave him

great repute among the *Grammarians*. Besides which, he wrote several other Tracts of *Augurie*, and witty *Apothegms*; as well as of the motion of the *Stares*, which he had Learnt in *Egypt*, and wherein he Prognosticated his own Death, on the *Ides of March*, as the Elder *Pliny* relates; nor is he less eminent for his Reformation of the *Kalendar*. But what surpassed all his other Writings, were his seven Books of *Commentaries*, describing nothing but his own Actions, and things that he himself had seen. *Asinius Pollio*, (that carping Critick) accuses him (as *Suetonius* saith) for suerving from the Truth in many Relations about himself, and that he differs extreamly from the account which *Dion*, *Plutarch* and other Authors give of the same Actions; as also, that he reports many things unjustly to the Defamation of the Ancient *Gauls*: But these Censures

ures are only conjectural. As for the excellency of his Stile, 'tis so Easie, Natural and Eloquent, that his *Latin* has ever been compar'd to *Xenophon's Greek*, as well as his other Characters. The eight Book of his *Commentaries* was written by *Hirtius*. *Cæsars* Writings, though adorn'd with some Orations, are destitute of many *Rhetorical* Ornaments, wherewith he could have beautified them; in so much, that *Cicero* esteems his *Commentaries* to be nothing but short Notes prepared by *Cæsar* in order to a more compleat History, had not his untimely Murder prevented him.

Qu. What account have you of *Salust*?

Ans. *Crispus Salustius*, or, as others call him, *Sallustius*, was born at *Amiternum* in the *Sabines* Territory, the third year of the 173^d. *Olympiad*, which was the same year that *Sylla's* Souldiers took and

Sack'd *Athens*; for he was Elder than *Cæsar*, though he out-liv'd him seven years, *Salust* was first Educated in *Rome*, spending his youth in Ingenious Studies, so as to be prefer'd to many considerable Offices in the Government: as, *Senator*, *Tribune*, *Treasurer*, and *Prætor* in *Africk* by the favour of *Julius Cæsar*, in which last Office, by his Extortions, he grew so vastly Rich, as to purchase the Village *Tiburte*, and his Country-house at *Tivoli*, as well as the chief Houses on *Mount Quirinal* in *Rome*, together with those spacious Gardens, called (at this day) *The Gardens of Salust*. He was descended from the Noble *Salustian* Family; and Educated under his Tutor *Attejus Prætextatus Philologus*. Of his Works, *Catalin's Conspiracy*, and the *Jugurthine War*, are the two chief, that are extant; Besides which, he wrote the History of *Rome* from its foundation, with

a particular Narration of *Marius* and *Sylla*, as also the Atchievements of *Pompey* in the *Mithridatick War*, of all which, we have only some few Fragments remain; but for the true delivery of his *Punick History*, he was so Zealous, that he Travail'd into *Africa* on purpose, to be the better inform'd. His Stile, in imitation of *Thucydides*, whom *Quintilian* compares him to, is Concise, Short, and Pithy. Of the Ancients, as well as *Tacitus*, and *Seneca*, as *St. Austin* did highly esteem *Salust*; and of the modern Criticks, *Lipsius*, *Turnebus* and *Scaliger* prefer him to *Cæsar* or *Livy*. Nevertheless, *Asinius Pollio*, *Livy* and others accuse him for inventing new words, as well as for the using obsolete ones; and for too much obscure brevity in his expressions, wherein *Tacitus* imitates him. He is likewise censur'd for stealing out of *Thucydides* and *Cato* many Select Sentences

ees, and for the too often repetition of the same words ; as well as for inserting many inessential things into his History, more especially his two Prefaces before *Catalin's Conspiracy*, and the *Jugurthine War*, which relate not at all to the following subjects : But the first a general Harangue against Idleness ; and the second an Invective against those whom Debauchery diverted from their Employes. Yet that, for the which he was the most condemned, is his own extravagant Life, so much contrary to his Writings : When, not being satisfied with his own Wife *Terentia*, whom he married after her Divorce from *Cicero*, he was taken in Adultery with *Fausta*, *Lucius Sylla's* Daughter ; for the which he was not only expell'd the Senate, but condemn'd also to be Whipt by *Milo*, and fain to buy off that punishment with Money. Finally, his Orations discover

cover both his amity to *Cæsar*, and enmity to *Cicero*. Notwithstanding some question, whether these two address'd to *Cæsar*, were *Salust's* or no. But most certain it is, that that one Oration which *Cicero* ascribes to *Salust* is counterfeit, and none of his, it being in no wise Historical. The most considerable of his Friends were, *Julius Cæsar*, *Cornelius Nepos*, *Messala*, and *Nigidius Figulus*.

Qu. *What account have you of Livy?*

Ans. *Titus Livius Patavinus*, was born at *Padua*, and flourish'd chiefly under *Augustus* and *Tiberius*. He began to write after *Augustus's* Triumph for the War at *Actium*, and finished his History in the beginning of *Tiberius's* reign. He wrote (as *Seneca* tells us, many *Philosophical Dialogues* before he came to *Rome*, the which he dedicated to *Augustus Cæsar*, whereby he procured his Favour.

Favour. And *Quintilian* informs us, that in a Letter to his Son, he deliver'd many excellent Precepts of *Rhetorick*; but his chief Piece is his History, which contain'd 142 Books, or (as some say) but 140. beginning with the Foundation of *Rome* by *Romulus*, and extending for the space of 746 years, to the *German War*, mannag'd by *Drusus*. who lost his Life in that Expedition. This History was not divided into *Decades* (as now we find it,) by *Livy* himself, but by others since his time. And of the 140, or 142 Books which he wrote, there remain at present not above 35. neither are those altogether entire: For that the whole second *Decade* is wanting; also we have but the first, third and fourth, with half of the fifth, which was found at *Wormes*, by one *Symon Gryneus*. Likewise the beginning of the fourty third Book has been lately recover'd by a
Mann-

Manuscript in the Chapter of *Bamberg*. But for the remaining fourteen *Decades*, we must rest contented with the Epitomy of *Florus*, who, as some vainly fancy, was the occasion of the loss of the whole. His Stile, notwithstanding *Afinius Pollio* blames it for its Patavinity, or *Paduan* Dialect, (where he writes *sibe* for *sibi*, and *quase* for *quasi*, as we now pronounce it;) is yet extoll'd by *Quintilian*, as most Eloquent, and his History equall'd to *Herodotus*. Also, however the Emperour *Caligula* accuses him of Verbosity, yet the same Prince was no less an enemy to *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Seneca*, and all Ingenious men. It is true, that *Augustus* blamed *Livy* for too much favouring *Pompey's* party against *Cesar*, but yet he withdrew not his favor from him, as perceiving it his Countries cause, who were all of the *Pompejan* Faction. Again, *Trogus Pompejus*. (as *Justin*
in-

informs us) accuses *Livy's* Orations, as too direct and long, which censure might happily arise out of Jealousy betwixt two *Historians* of the same Age and Subject. And for what *Mascardi* blames him, of beginning his History with part of an *Hexameter Verse*, 'tis frivolous, since there is no Prose without something of the like nature occurring. *Seneca* more justly accuses him of envy to *Salust*, in preferring *Thucydides* so much above him; but yet *Seneca* terms him the most Eloquent. Finally, the Asperion which can with most difficulty be wip'd off from *Livy*, is that, for the which *Gregory* the Great prohibited him to be kept in any Christian Library, and which *Causabon* mentions in his Preface to *Polybius*, viz. his notorious Credulity in the Pagan Superstition, where he fills his History with *Prodigies*; as, of an Oxes Speaking; a Mules Engendring, the

the Metamorphosis of Men, Women and other Creatures; showres of Flint-Stones, Milk, Blood, Flesh and Chalk; the Statues of Gods Weeping, Speaking, and shedding Tears of Blood, Armies engaging in the Air, and Ghosts appearing; together with Lakes and Rivers of Blood: All which nevertheless he represents only as the fond opinions of others, and not to be credited.

Last of all, *Gruterus* entitles him the Prince of *Latine* History, *Barthius*, the *Patavinian Syren*, and *Lipsius*, the most Plentiful of *Historians*, wherein (as he observes) we meet with things too good for us. He died in the fourth year of *Tiberius*. He was chosen by the Senate to be Tutor to the Emperour *Claudius* in his youth. And (as *Pliny* the younger tells us) One travelled to Rome from the remotest parts of Spain, only to have a sight of *Livy*.
Qu. What

Qu. *What account have you of Vellejus Paterculus?*

Ans. Vellejus Paterculus (descended from the Ancient War-like Princes of *Campaigne*) was at first a Military Tribune in *France*, then Præfect of Horses in *Germany*, afterwards Quæstor, and last of all *Tiberius's* Legate in the *Pannonian* War; as he himself informs us. About the 16th. year of *Tiberius* he composed his *Epitomy of Roman History* in two Books, whereof the beginning of the first is lost. He pretends to begin only with the Foundation of *Rome*, nevertheless, as appears by the remains of his first Book, He treats of things far more Ancient, and so comes down to his own time, the 16th. year of *Tiberius*, which was the 32d. year after the Birth of Christ. *Vossius*, *Lipsius* and others extol the Elegancy of his Stile, and allow him to have given us a Judicious account of some

some things which are not elsewhere to be met with. Nevertheless, he is condemned for too much flattering the House of *Augustus*, as well as for parasitically applauding even the Extravagancies of *Tiberius* and his Evil Councillor *Sejanus*, whom he magnifies for the most Vertuous of men. But, to conclude, his greatest Excellency is his Eloquence, which appears chiefly in his Invectives and Encomiums, as where he traduces *Mark Anthony*, and extols *Cicero*. Some attribute this Author another Fragment of the defeat of the *Roman* Legion by the *Grisons*, the which *Vossius*, *Velferus*, and other Learned Criticks have demonstrated to be a counterfeit.

Qu. *What account have you of Valerius Maximus?*

Ans. Valerius Maximus, a *Roman* Citizen of a Noble *Patrician* Family, derived his Pedegree from the

the *Valerian* Family by his Fathers side, and from the *Fabians* by his Mother. In his youth he was initiated in Learning, but coming to be of Age, he served for some time in the Wars, and Sailed with *Sextus Pompejus* into *Asia*: From whence, being returned to *Rome*, he published in nine Books his various History, or rather Miscellaneous collection of memorable Deeds and Sayings that had occurred among the *Romans*; the which he wrote at the latter end of *Tiberius* his reign, and after the disgrace of *Sejanus*, which makes him so boldly traduce that Favourite, whom *Paterculus* was obliged to flatter, as writing in the time of his Prosperity. Finally, he is condemn'd for the obscurity and unpoliteness of Stile.

Qu. What account have you of *Quintus Curtius*?

Ans.

Ans. *Quintus Curtius Rufus*, though born (as most think) in the Reign of *Tiberius*, yet, living to a great Age, flourished chiefly under *Vespasian*: And was the same *Curtius* whom *Suetonius* makes in his younger days to teach *Rhetorick* under *Tiberius*; as also the same, to whom (as the younger *Pliny* reports,) a Phantasm appeared in *Africa*. He wrote the Life and Exploits of *Alexander* the Great in ten Books; whereof, the two first, and end of the fifth are lost, as also the beginning of the sixth; and in some parts of his tenth or last Book, there appears a defect: Nevertheless, *Christopher Bruno* has supplied the two first Books out of *Arrianus*, *Justin* and *Diodorus*. As for the Censures that pass upon him, *Glarian*, *Mascardi* and others condemn him for an ill Geographer, in making the *River Ganges* run from the South, and confounding Mount

H

Taurus

Taurus with *Caucasus*, as also mistaking the *Jaxartes* of *Pliny* for the *River Tanais*: Likewise for too much abounding in Sentences, and making persons speak improper to the Characters they bear, as in the Oration of the *Scythians* to *Alexander*, in his seventh Book. But all these accusations are frivolous and groundless, in comparison of that which is urged against him, for vindicating the Brutish and Unnatural Lust of *Alexander* to the Eunuch *Bagoas*, which *Curtius* justifies as Lawful. Nevertheless, he is as much esteem'd of among the Critics, as any of the *Latine Historians*, both for sincerity and Judgment, and Eloquence. *Lipsius* prefers him before all others for the perusal of Princes. *Vossius* saith, *He is more Elegant, than Perspicuous*; yet allows his Words to be Choice, his Sentences Accute, his Orations Eloquent, and his Phrase worthy of
Au-

Augustus's Age. As for his Orations, whether direct or oblique, they are all Excellent. Neither is he impertinent in Digressions, unless you will accuse his Description of *India* for one, which was really essential to his Design. Lastly, *Alphonfus* King of *Arragon* was recovered from a dangerous fit of Sickness by the diversion he took in the reading of this Author, which made him cry out, *That he owed his Recovery neither to Hippocrates nor Avicenne, but only to Quintus Curtius.*

Qu. *What account have you of Tacitus.*

Ans. *Cornelius Tacitus*, Præfect of the *Belgick Gauls* under the Emperour *Adrian*, besides his *Annals*, (which reach from the Scene of *Augustus*, to the end of *Nero's* Reign, excepting his last twelve years,) wrote also an History, that extends from the Death of *Nero*,

to the Government of *Nerva* and *Trajan*; of which History, there are now extant but Five Books. And *Lipsius*, with reason, conjectures, that there are at least Ten more lost, in as much as they were all said to reach from *Galba* to *Trajan*, which was the space of one and twenty years; whereof the five we have now left us, treat but of one whole year. His History is quoted in the eleventh of his *Annals*, whence we may conclude That to have been first written. Now, besides his *Annals* and *History*, he wrote also a Treatise of *Germany* and its Inhabitants, with another Book of the Life of his Father in Law *Agricola*: Both which pieces are now extant. But for the other Tract of the corruption of *Roman* Eloquence, which some attribute to *Tacitus*, and others to *Quintilian*, 'tis thought by *Lipsius* and other Learned men to have been

been written by neither. Now among these many Judicious persons who extol this Author, *Vossius* (though he prefers the Eloquence of his *History* before that of his *Annals*,) yet allows him to be every where *Grave and Elegant*: Also *Lipsius* calls him, a *sharp and prudent Writer, and Imitator of Salust*: *Sidonius* would have him never mention'd without *Praise*: But the Emperour *Tacitus* had so great a veneration for his Ancestor and Name-sake, that he made his Books be transcrib'd no less then ten times in one year, and caused his Statue to be erected in all publick Libraries. Notwithstanding, he hath not been totally exempt from Censure: For *Alciatus*, rather out of Affection, than Reason, preferr'd his Friend *Paulus Jovius* before him; and *Ferret*, as well out of Ignorance, as Vanity, accuses *Tacitus* of writing ill *Latine*; However

Pliny the younger, magnifies his Eloquence therein. Also *Vopiscus* (only to justify his Assertion, that all Narrations are mixt with untruths,) accuses *Tacitus* of delivering falsities, but gives no instance where. Likewise, *Chrysostom* and *Tertullian* bribed rather with Religion, than Judgment, accuse *Tacitus* as an Imposture, for that he derides the Christians, abuses the Miracles of *Moses*, and upbraids the *Jews* for their adoring the Effigies of an *As*, in the fifth Book of his *History*: Which, as coming from an *Heathen*, is not altogether so criminal; but rather to be condemn'd for a digression, than for an Impiety. Finally, he equals as well *Thucydides*, as *Salust*, in the number of his choice Sentences; out of which, the wisest Politicians have selected their most prudent Maxims of State.

Qu.

Qu. What account have you of *Lucius Florus*?

Ans. *Lucius Annaeus Florus* (descended from the Noble *Annaean* Family, and thereby allayed to the *Senececae*) lived under the Emperor *Adrian*; and composed an Epitomy of *Roman History* in four Books. Some question whether he was the same Author that annex'd the Arguments to *Livy's History*; but 'tis a great error to imagine, that he ever design'd the Epitomy of all *Livy's* works, much less, that he should occasion the loss of any part of them. His stile is Poetical, using (like *Virgil*) Hemesticks in his Periods, and writes more like a *Declamer* than a *Historian*, which makes *Sigonius* brand him for impertinent. His account of the *Suns* being seen to fall into the *Ocean*, and there heard with Horrour to extinguish its Beams in the Waves; (as mention'd in his Description of

H 4

Brutus

Brutus his Sea Voyage,) also his Report of two Spirits in the shape of young men appearing in *Rome* near the Temple of *Castor* and *Pol-lux*; (when he speaks of the defeat of *Cimbri* by *Marius*;) are things altogether incredible, and not fit to be inserted in *History*; as *Scaliger*, in his Comment on *Eusebius*, well observes. Yet notwithstanding, *Vossius* allows him to be a Writer, that is both Elegant and Eloquent, and (except in some few places) truly Florid.

Qu. *What account have you of Suetonius?*

Ans. *Caius Suetonius Tranquillus* (whose Fathers name was *Suetonius Lenis*, as he himself testifies in the Life of *Otho*,) was Secretary of State to the Emperour *Adrian*, till being suspected of too great Familiarity with the Empress *Sabina*, he was removed from that Employ. After which, he apply'd himself to writing,

writing, and compos'd these several Pices: To wit, *The Lives of the Twelve first Roman Emperours*, beginning with *Julius Caesar*, and ending with the death of *Domitian*, in the 98th. year of Christ, which piece is now extant: Together with other Tracts of the Illustrious *Grammarians*, *Rhetoricians*, and *Poets*, whereof at this day, only some Fragments remain; Besides, a *Discourse of the Roman Games*, a piece call'd, *the Republick of Cicero*, and of the most Illustrious Families of *Rome*, all which are perish'd in the ruins of time. *Ausonius* likewise tells us of another Book of Kings divided into three parts, Which (he saith) was written by *Suetonius*, and afterwards contracted into a Poem by *Pontius Paulinus*. But for that Treatise of the Life of the Elder *Pliny*, which goes under the Name of *Suetonius*, it was certainly none of his; for the great

great Intimacy betwixt our Author and the younger *Pliny*, would have produced a more Honourable Character of his Friends Uncle, the Elder *Pliny*, than is there to be found, had *Suetonius* been the Writer of it. Some are of opinion that the beginning of his first Book of the twelve *Cæsars* is wanting, because there is no mention of the Birth and first years of *Julius Cæsar*, as there is of the Original and Education of all the other Emperours, in the rest of their Lives. As for the Censures that are passed upon *Suetonius*, they are chiefly two; the first, *For his exclaiming against the turbulent Superstition of the Christians*; And the second, *for his Description of Vice in the Lives of Tiberius, Nero, and Caligula*; whereof, if you will pardon him the first as an *Heathen*, I see not how he could avoid the other, as a *Faithful and True Historian*.
Never-

Nevertheless, *Pliny* calls him, *A most Learned and Honest Author: Suidas, the famous Roman Grammarian: Vopiscus, a fair, Candid and Compendious writer*: But *Ludovicus Vives* saith, *That of all the Greek and Latine Historians, He is the most pure and diligent, speaking Truth boldly*. Nay, many prefer him before *Livy, Salust* or *Tacitus*: which Character, though *Vossius* will not assent to, yet doth he approve of those other Encomiums given him by *Vopiscus* and *Vives*. This Author was at first rendred into *English* by that Voluminous Translator *Dr. Philemon Holland*, which gave occasion for one merrily dispos'd to break this quibbling Jest upon him:

*Philemon with Translations doth so fill us,
He will not let Suetonius be Tranquillus.*

Qu. *What account have you of Justin?*

Ans.

Ans. *Justin* flourish'd under *Antonius Pius*, and abbreviated those forty four Books of the *Universal History* of two thousand years from *Ninus* to *Augustus*, which *Trogus Pompejus* had before composed under the reign of *Tiberius*, and whereof nothing but this *Epitomy* remains; which, nevertheless, we find not to occasion the loss of the Original, as some imagine. *Martin* the *Polander*, as well as *Munster*, confound this Author with *Justin* the Martyr, making them one of the same, because they were Contemporaries; but without any colour of Reason, as appears by the Scurrilous Invective made by this *Historian* against the *Jews*, in his 36th. Book, which the Martyr would never have been guilty of. Now of this Author, as well his Method (wherein he follows his Original, even in the very number of Books) as his Stile, are both highly

Lib.V. Latine Historians. 109
highly commended. The seven first Books comprehend the Infancy of the World, or first Inhabitants thereof, beginning with the description of Kings, Places and Countries of the first *Assyrian* or *Babylonish* Monarchies; and from the seventh to the one and fortyeth Book, is a continued Series of the Empire of *Macedon*, beginning with *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander* the Great. He used no direct Orations, for that had rendred him guilty of the same error, which *Trogus* himself condemned in *Livy* and *Salust.* Yet nevertheless, *Justin* is accused of some Digressions, as in the beginning of his second Book, where the *Scythians* and *Egyptians* have a long tedious debate in preference of each others Antiquity: And likewise in the twentieth Book, concerning the Birth, Travels, Virtue and Death of *Pythagoras*. Again, *Pererius* in

in his Comment upon *Daniel*, hath convinc'd *Justin* of many errors concerning the *Jews*: And *Vopiscus* accuses him of Falsity. But that wherein he seems most of all inexcusable, is his false *Chronology*, which is wholly attributed to the Abbeviator.

Qu. What account have you of *Ammianus Marcellinus*?

Ans. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, a *Græcian* and Citizen of *Antioch*, flourished chiefly under the Emperours *Gratian* and *Valentinian*, holding in his youth divers considerable Offices of the *Militia*, particularly, one of the *Guard du Corps*, besides many other eminent Employments, in all which, he acquitted himself with much Honour. He wrote an *History* which extends from the beginning of *Nerva*, to the death of *Valens*, in one and thirty Books: whereof, the first thirteen being lost, the other eighteen

teen only remain; and those (too) full of Imperfection. As well his *Military Profession*, as *Greek Birth*, do both contribute to the Roughness of his Style; and for the same Reasons ought to be pardon'd. No other *Historian* so well informs us of the Antiquities and Originals of the *Gauls*, *Germans* and *Burgundians*, as he doth; neither hath any *Heathen Author* written less reflectingly on the *Christians*, notwithstanding the excessive Praises he attributes to *Julian*, which were but his due in respect of Moral Virtues: For which reason, as well as for his sincerity, and presenting us with things no where else to be met with, he is duly esteem'd of by all Learned men. Yet, nevertheless, some just exceptions may be taken against him; when, instead of an *Historian*, he plays the *Philosopher*, and runs away from his Subject: As in the seventh Book, where he quits

quits *Julian* at *Paris*, to Speculate the nature of Earth-quakes: Also, in the beginning of his twentieth Book, where leaving *Constantius* to prepare against the *Persians*, he falls enquiring into the nature of Eclipse; and presents his Reader with a Lecture of *Astronomy* instead of *History*: And again, in his thirtieth Book, where he leaves *Valentinian* at *Triers*, whilst he presents you with an Invective against *Lawyers*. Also *Marcellinus* is by *Causine* accused of his too many Poetical Descriptions throughout the whole Body of his Writings. But notwithstanding all these Censures, he is allow'd of by *Vossius*, To be a Grave and Serious Writer, worthy to be beloved by all men.

Lib.

LIB. VI.

OF

GOVERNMENT

AND

SUCCESSION.

Qu. **W**hich are the three principal forms of Government?

Ans. First, *Monarchy*, which is the Government of one single man alone, as is used in *England*, *France* and *Spain*: Or secondly, an *Aristocracy*, where the people are governed by a select number of Noble-men or *Grandeess*, as heretofore the States of *Venice* and *Genoa*: Or thirdly, *Democracy*, which is a Republick

publick or Commonwealth, where-
in the People are govern'd only by
such Magistrates, as they choose a-
mong themselves, as 'tis at this time
in Holland.

Qu. *What are the Extreame or
Abuses of these three sorts of Govern-
ment?*

Ans. When a Monarchy runs in-
to Tyranny, Aristocracy into Oli-
garchy, or Democracy into Anar-
chy and Confusion.

Qu. *How many sorts of Monarchy
are there?*

Ans. Two, the one Hereditary,
as in England or France, and the
other Elective, as in Poland.

Qu. *How hath England been An-
ciently govern'd?*

Ans. England was first under the
Britains: secondly, Tributary to
the Romans: thirdly, under the
Saxons; fourthly, under the Danes:
and fifthly under the Normans;
whose Conquest of this Island by
William

William Duke Normandy, is the
chief Period of time from whence
our Chronologers reckon.

Qu. *Name me the Succession of
our English Monarchs from the Con-
quest, together with their several
Races?*

Ans. First, of the Norman Race,
were

William the Conquerour,
William Rufus,
Henry the first, and
King Stephen.

Secondly, of the Race of Plan-
tagenets, were

Henry the second,
Richard the first,
King John,
Henry the third,
Edward the first,
Edward the second,
Edward the third, and
Richard the second.

Thirdly, *Plantagenets* of the House of *Lancaster*, were
Henry the fourth,
Henry the fifth, and
Henry the sixth.

Fourthly, *Plantagenets* of the House of *York*, were
Edward the fourth,
Edward the fifth, and
Richard the third.

Fifthly, of the Race of *Tudors*, were
Henry the seventh,
Henry the eighth,
Edward the sixth,
Queen Mary, and
Queen Elizabeth.

Sixthly and lastly, of the Race of *Stuarts*, were
King James,
King Charles the Martyr, and
Charles the Second, our present King, whom God preserve.
 Qu.

Qu. *How many years is it since William Duke of Normandy Conquer'd England; or when began he to Reign?*

Ans. *William* the Conquerour having defeated *Harold* in that famous Battle at *Hastings* in *Sussex*, began his Reign *Anno Domini* one thousand sixty six. which is about six hundred and seventeen years ago.

Qu. *When did the Division betwixt the two Houses of York and Lancaster first begin?*

Ans. It began upon the death of *Richard* the second: In which Kings reign was that Insurrection of *Watt Taylor* and *Jack Straw*, whom the Mayor of *London* so Loyally defeated.

Qu. *How ended the Quarrel betwixt these two Houses?*

Ans. By the Marriage of *Henry* the seventh, to *Elizabeth* the Eldest Daughter of *Edward* the Fourth;

which Match united the Kings *Red-Rose of Lancaster*, with the Queens *White-Rose of York*, and so established the Peace of both Houses.

Qu. *From whence sprang the Title of King James, and the Stuarts, to the Crown of England?*

Ans. By the Marriage of the Lady *Margaret*, King *Henry* the seventh's Eldest Daughter, to *James* the Fourth King of *Scotland*, whose Son, *James* the fifth, had Issue one only Daughter, which was *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, the Mother of our *English* Monarch King *James*, the sixth of that Name in *Scotland*, and the first in *England*. For *Henry* the seventh's Issue Male being expired by the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, (the only Relict of *Henry* the eighth) the next Succession fell upon his Issue Female, the aforesaid Lady *Margaret*.

Qu. *Which are the chief Writers of our English Chronicles?*

Ans

Ans. *Matthew Paris*, *Matthew Westminster*, *Jeffry of Monmouth*, *Martin*, *Polydor Virgil*, *Holinshead*, *Speed*, *Stow*, and *Baker*; besides the Writers of particular Lives: such as, *Daniel*, *Heywood*, *Bacon's Henry* the seventh, *Herbert's Henry* the eighth, and *Cambden's Queen Elizabeth*, the best in their kind.

Qu. *What Races have succeeded to the Crown of France?*

Ans. There have been three Races of Kings in *France*: The first of *Pharamond*, *A. Ch.* 419. the second of *Pepin*, *A. C.* 751. And the third of *Hugh Capet*, *A. C.* 988.

Qu. *What Races of Kings have succeeded to the Crown of Spain?*

Ans. Since the Expulsion of the *Romans*, the *Spaniards* have had four Races of Kings: the first from the *Goths*, the second, after the Invasion of the *Moors*, from *Don Pelago*; the third from *Don Sancho Mayor*, King of *Navarre*; and the

fourth from the House of *Austria*, by the Marriage of the Daughter and Heir of *Ferdinand* the *Catholick*; which Race now governs in *Spain*.

Qu. What Races of Kings have succeeded to the Crown of Scotland?

Ans. The Ancient Kingdom of the *Scots* reckon by two Periods; the first from *Fergusus*, who was King of *Scotland* in the time of *Alexander* the Great; and the second from *Robert Stuart*, the Son of *Walter Stuart*, who married *Margery*, King *Bruces* Daughter, in the year of our Lord 1350. or thereabouts.

Qu. How came Ireland into the hands of the English?

Ans. By the Conquest of *Henry* the second, in the year of Christ 1172.

Qu. Of what Family is the Emperour of Germany?

Ans. Descended from *Radulphus Auspergensis*, who A. D. 1273. made *Austria* the Imperial Seat, constituting his Son *Albert* first Duke thereof.

Qu.

Qu. Of what Family is the Emperour of Turkey?

Ans. Of the *Ottoman* Family, so called from the War-like Emperour *Othoman* (Son of *Orthogules*) who A. D. 1300. did much enlarge the *Mahometan* Empire by his Arms.

Qu. Of what Family are the Kings of Portugal?

Ans. *Portugal*, which did formerly belong to *Spain*, is now a distinct Kingdom of it self, and enjoys the blessing of Kings of its own, out of that Honourable Family of the Duke of *Braganza*, descended from *Henry* of *Lorrain*, to whom *Alphonsus* King of *Castile* gave his Daughter *Teresia* in Marriage, for the good Services he had perform'd against the *Sarazens* in *Portugal*, A. C. 1110.

Qu. How is Holland and the Low-Countrys Governed?

Ans. *Holland* did formerly belong to the King of *Spain*, 'till by the

the

the Severity of the *Spanish Inquisition*, and Cruel Government of the Duke of *Alva* under *Philip* the second, they Revolted, and by the Assistance of Queen *Elizabeth* threw off the *Spanish* yolk, and set up a *Commonwealth* among themselves; under which kind of Government they now continue at this very day.

Qu. *What Interest hath the Prince of Orange in the Government of Holland?*

Ans. He is allowed a double Vote in their Senate, with many other Priviledges above the rest, as a Reward for the good Services done them by the Old Prince of *Orange*, in their Revolt against the Duke of *Alva* and the *Spaniards*.

Qu. *How is the present Government of Italy?*

Ans. It is divided into little *Commonwealths*, *Principalities* or *Dukedoms*; which in Spiritual matters

matters are mostly subject to the *Pope*; who, as the Ghost of the Deceased *Roman* Empire, sits Crown'd upon the Grave thereof, as the *Malmsbury* Phylosopher well observes.

LIB. VII.

O F

PHYLOSOPHY.

Qu. **W**hich are the chief Successions of Ancient Phylosophy?

Ans. These three; the *Ionick*, *Italick*, and *Eleatick*, as *Clemens Alexandrius* reckons them; But *Dio-genes Laertius* mentions only two the *Ionick* and *Italick*, which last he

124 Of Phylosophy. Lib. VII.

he makes to fall in with the *Eleatic*.

Qu. Who was the first of the Ionick Sect?

Ans. Thales.

Qu. Who was the first of the Italick Sect?

Ans. Pythagoras; whose Masters Name was Pherecydes?

Qu. What Phylosophers succeeded Thales in his Sect of Ionick Phylosophy?

Ans. Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, Archelaus, and Socrates, who being the first Founder of Moral Phylosophy, after his time several new Sects arose.

Qu. Who were the chief Phylosophers of the Italick Sect after Pythagoras?

Ans. Telanges and Xenophanes, (whom Clemens makes the first of the *Eleatics*,) also Parmenides, Zeno Eleates, Leucippus, Empedocles, Democritus, Protagoras, Metrodorus, Diomenes, Pyrrho, Heraclitus,

Lib. VII. Of Phylosophy. 125

clitus, Anaxarchus, Nausiphanes, Naucydes, and Epicurus, whose Phylosophy is given us by the Latine Poet Lucretius.

Qu. What are the chief Sects, which you say arose after Socrates, amongst his Followers?

Ans. They were the Cynicks, Stoicks, Academicks, Peripateticks, Scepticks, Epicureans, and Eclecticicks.

Qu. Who were the chief Cynicks?

Ans. Antisthenes, Diogenes, and Crates, from whom sprang the Stoicks.

Qu. Who were the chief Stoicks?

Ans. Crates, Zeno, Citienfis, Cleanthes, Chrysippus, Cato, Varro, Tullie, Seneca, Antonius, and Possidonius.

Qu. Who were the chief Academicks?

Ans. Plato, Psenisippus, Xenocrates, and Polemon, of the old Academy: Crantor and Arcesilaus, of the middle Academy: and Lacydes, Hegesilans, Carneades, and Clitomachus,

126 Of Phylosophy. Lib. VII.
tomachus, of the new *Academy*.

Qu. *Who were the chief Peripateticks?*

Ans. *Aristotle, Theophrastus, Straton, Lycon, Critolaus, and Diodorus.*

Qu. *Who were the chief Scepticks?*

Ans. *Pyrrho, Timon, Aenesidemus, Neumenius and Sextus Empericus.*

Qu. *Who were the chief Epicureans?*

Ans. *Epicurus, his servant Mus, Hermannus, Lucian, Celsus, Lucretius, Cassius who murther'd Caesar, Maro, and Patronius Arbiter.*

Qu. *Who were the chief Electicks?*

Ans. *Potamon of Alexandria, Sotion, Ammonius, and Plotinus.*

Qu. *Why were the Cynicks so called?*

Ans. In derision of their Morose Dogged Manners and ill Nature; Fawning on Vertue, and Barking at Vice; as *Ammonius* well expresses it.

Qu. *Why were the Stoicks so called?*

Ans.

Lib. VII. Of Phylosophy. 127

Ans. From the place they disputed in, call'd a *Stoa*, or *Porch*.

Qu. *Why were the Academicks so called?*

Ans. From the place where they studied in, called an *Academy*.

Qu. *Why were the Peripateticks so called?*

Ans. From their manner of Disputing as they walked in a place called the *Lyceum*.

Qu. *Why were the Scepticks so called?*

Ans. Because they deny'd any certainty of knowledge in any thing; which others affirming, were called *Dogmaticks*.

Qu. *Why were the Epicureans so called?*

Ans. From their Master *Epicurus*; who nevertheless received all his Principles of *Atomical Phylosophy* from *Democritus*, who held the same long before.

Qu. *Why were the Electicks so called?*

Ans.

Ans. Because they pretended to search all other *Phylosophies*, and choose the best out of each.

Qu. Why were all these men called Phylosophers?

Ans. From their Study of Wisdom and Knowledge.

Qu. To what kind of knowledge did the Academicks pretend?

Ans. To know nothing certainly, but to dispute all things; yet not absolutely denying that there may be some probability of conclusion, only that it was difficult to attain unto.

Qu. In what did the Stoicks differ from the Peripateticks, and the Epicureans from both?

Ans. Somewhat they differ'd in their *Physicks*, but most in their Opinions of the chief good and Happiness of man.

Qu. Wherein did the Stoicks place Happiness?

Ans. In the rigid exercise of Vertue,

tue, and contempt of those things, which others esteem Pain or Pleasure.

Qu. In what did the Peripateticks place Happiness?

Ans. In the exercise of Vertue, together with the enjoyment of the gifts of Nature and Fortune; the want of which, they acknowledged to be Unhappiness.

Qu. In what did the Epicureans place their Happiness?

Ans. In the enjoyment of Pleasure, and living without the fear of Powers Invisible.

Qu. What are the chief parts or contents of Phylosophy?

Ans. *Physicks*, or *Natural Phylosophy*; *Ethicks*, or *Moral Phylosophy*; and *Dialecticks*, or *Logick*.

Qu. What doth Physicks, or Natural Phylosophy, comprehend?

Ans. To know the Nature of the Heavens, and all things in the World.

130 Of Phylosophy. Lib. VII.

Qu. *What doth Ethicks, or Moral Phylosophy, comprehend?*

Ans. The instruction of Good Manners, Vertue and Vice, together with the chief good of men, and how to attain it.

Qu. *What doth Dialecticks, or Logick, teach?*

Ans. The Art of Discourse, or true Reasoning, which serves as the Instrument of both the other.

Qu. *Which are the best Authors to instruct us in the Lives and Doctrines of the Phylosophers?*

Ans. *Diogenes Laertius, Stobæus Plutarch, Clemens Alexandrinus, and Steuchius Eugebinus*; but above all, *Cicero's Works*, wherein we shall find what the Lord Bacon says to be Infallibly true: *That as a little Phylosophy enclineth men to Atheism, so depth in Phylosophy bringeth back to Religion.*

LIB.

131

LIB. VIII.

OF LEARNING

AND

SCIENCES

In General.

Qu. *Which are the seven Liberal Sciences?*

Ans. *Philology,
History,
Mathematicks,
Phylosophy,
Physick,
Law, and
Divinity.*

Qu. *What doth Philology comprehend?*

Ans.

Ans. *Philology* comprehends the study of

Grammar, (or the Art of Writing and Speaking Correctly ;)

Rhetorick, (or the Art of Speaking Eloquently ;)

Poetry, (or the Art of Writing in Measure or Verse ;)

Logick, (or the Art of Reasoning ;)

Anagnotick, (or the method of Reading Authors Profitably ;)

Criticks, (or Censures upon Authors ;) and

Diadasticks, (or the method of Teaching others.)

Qu. *How may History be divided?*

Ans. Into seven parts: As for Example,

Ecclesiastical, (or the History of the Fathers and Councils ;)

Political, (or the Government of States and Kingdoms ;)

Natural, (as *Pliny* of the Heavens, Fowls, Beasts and Plants ;)

Successions, as of Countries and Families ;)

Pro

Professions, (as the Lives of Famous men in any Faculty ;)

Various, (as *Ælian*, *Plutarchs* *Morals*, and *Valerius Maximus* ;) and

Fabulous, (such as are called *Romances* ;)

Qu. *What do the Mathematicks comprehend?*

Ans. *Arithmetick*, (or the Art of Numbers ;)

Geometry, (or the Art of Measuring ;)

Perspectives, (or the Art of Sight ;)

Astronomy, (or the knowledge of the Stars and their Motions ;)

Geography, (or the Description of the Earth ;)

Architecture, (or the Art of Building ;) and

Musick, (or the Art of Harmony.)

Qu. *What doth Phylosophy comprehend?*

Ans. *Metaphysicks* (that treat of Supernatural things, as Spirits, &c)

Physicks, (or Natural Phylosophy ;)

Ethicks, (or Moral Phylosophy ;)

Oeco-

114 Of Learning Lib. VIII.

Oeconomiques, (of Order and Discipline ;

Politicks, (of Government ;)

Thanmaturgicks, (or the working Strange Conclusions ;) and

Pneumatology, (or the Doctrine of Spirits.)

Qu. *What is comprehended in the Study of Physick ?*

Ans. To be well read in all Natural and Physical Writings, of the

Latines,

Greeks,

Arabians,

Paracelsians,

Galeno-Chymists,

Prophylacticks, and

Empericks.

Qu. *What is comprehended in the Study of Law ?*

Ans. To read such as have written concerning Law-givers, and Laws in general,

Of the Law of Nature,

Of the Law of Nations,

Of

Lib. VIII. and Sciences. 125

Of the Laws of the *Hebrews*,

Of the *Civil-Law*,

Of the *Canon-Law*, and

Of our *Municipal Laws*.

Qu. *What is comprehended in the Study of Divinity ?*

Ans. To read such as have written Divinity

Natural,

Catechetical,

Exegetical, on Commentators,

Polemical, in Controversies,

Synidetical, for Cases of Conscience.

Prophetical, of Preaching, and

Gubernetical, of Church-Government.

*Instrue præceptis Animum; nec discere Cesses:
Nam sine Doctrina, vita est quasi Mortis
Imago.*

F I N I S.